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THE GREAT SOLDIER TO WHOM GERMANY HAD TO APPLY FOR THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS: MARSHAL FOCH.

Marshal Foch, as Generalissimo of the Entente Forces, issued the following Order to his Commanders-in-Chief on November 11: "Hostilities will cease on the whole front as from November 11 at 11 o'clock (French time). The Allied troops will not, until a further order, go beyond the line reached on that date and at that hour.—MARSHAL FOCH."

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRI MANUEL.

A-41

THE FINAL PHASE: JULY 18, 1918—NOV. 11, 1918.

It has been possible in this issue, which is necessarily smaller than it would be in normal times, owing to the paper restrictions, to deal only with the final phase of the Great War—that extraordinary period between July 18 of this year, when the tide began to turn, and November 11, the date of the signing of the Armistice with Germany. Equally, it has been impossible for us to do more than touch upon even this phase. It should be noted, further, that we have dealt with the Western Front alone. The fighting which led to the Armistice with Bulgaria, that with Turkey, and that with Austria-Hungary, we have illustrated in previous issues. It may be taken for granted, however, that none will forget the superb work done by the Armies in the Balkan war zone, in Palestine and Syria, and in Mesopotamia; to say nothing of the achievements of the Allied Navies and, particularly, the British Navy, without whom the Great War could not have come to the successful completion which has been reached. If in this number we show more of British doings than we do of those of the Allies, it is because it is not practical to treat of everything or everybody. It need not be said that none fails to realise the efforts of the other Allies just as fully as they do those of Great Britain, the Dominions Overseas, and the Empire of India.

NOVEMBER 11, 1918: ARMISTICE DAY IN LONDON.

The photograph was taken outside the War Office.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.

ARMISTICE DELEGATES: SOME ALLIED AND GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A., FRENCH OFFICIAL, C.N., AND RUSSELL.

GENERAL VON GÜNDELL,
One of the German Delegates.

GENERAL WEYGAND,
French Chief of the General Staff.

GENERAL VON WINTERFELD,
One of the German Delegates.

HERR MATHIAS ERZBERGER,
German State Secretary and Vice-Chancellor.

ADMIRAL SIR ROSSLYN E. WEMYSS,
British Naval Representative.

COUNT OBERNDORFF,
One of the German Delegates.

A portrait of Marshal Foch, the principal representative of the Allies at the Armistice, is given on another page. With him were Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as British Naval Representative, and General Weygand, of the Versailles Council, Chief of the French General Staff. Of the German delegation three different lists were published on November 8. Each included Infantry-General von Gündell, German Military Delegate at the Hague Conference Peace, and General von Winterfeld, Military Attaché in Paris when the war began. Two included Count Oberndorff, lately German Ambassador to Bulgaria, and Herr Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Centre Party in the Reichstag. On November 9 the "Times" spoke of "a delegation of ten Germans, headed by General von Gündell and Secretary of State Erzberger."

ARMISTICE DAY: THE SCENE OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE

PHOTOGRAPH

WHEN THE KING AND QUEEN WERE ON THE BALCONY: AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

As soon as it became known that the Armistice with Germany had been signed, an enthusiastic crowd gathered outside Buckingham Palace, cheered the King and Queen, and sang "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia." The King and Queen appeared on the balcony to acknowledge the salutations. In response to cries for a speech, his Majesty said: "With you, I rejoice and thank God for the victories which the Allied Arms have won—victories which have brought hostilities to an end and peace within sight." In the Court

AFTER THE END OF THE FIGHTING HAD BEEN ANNOUNCED.

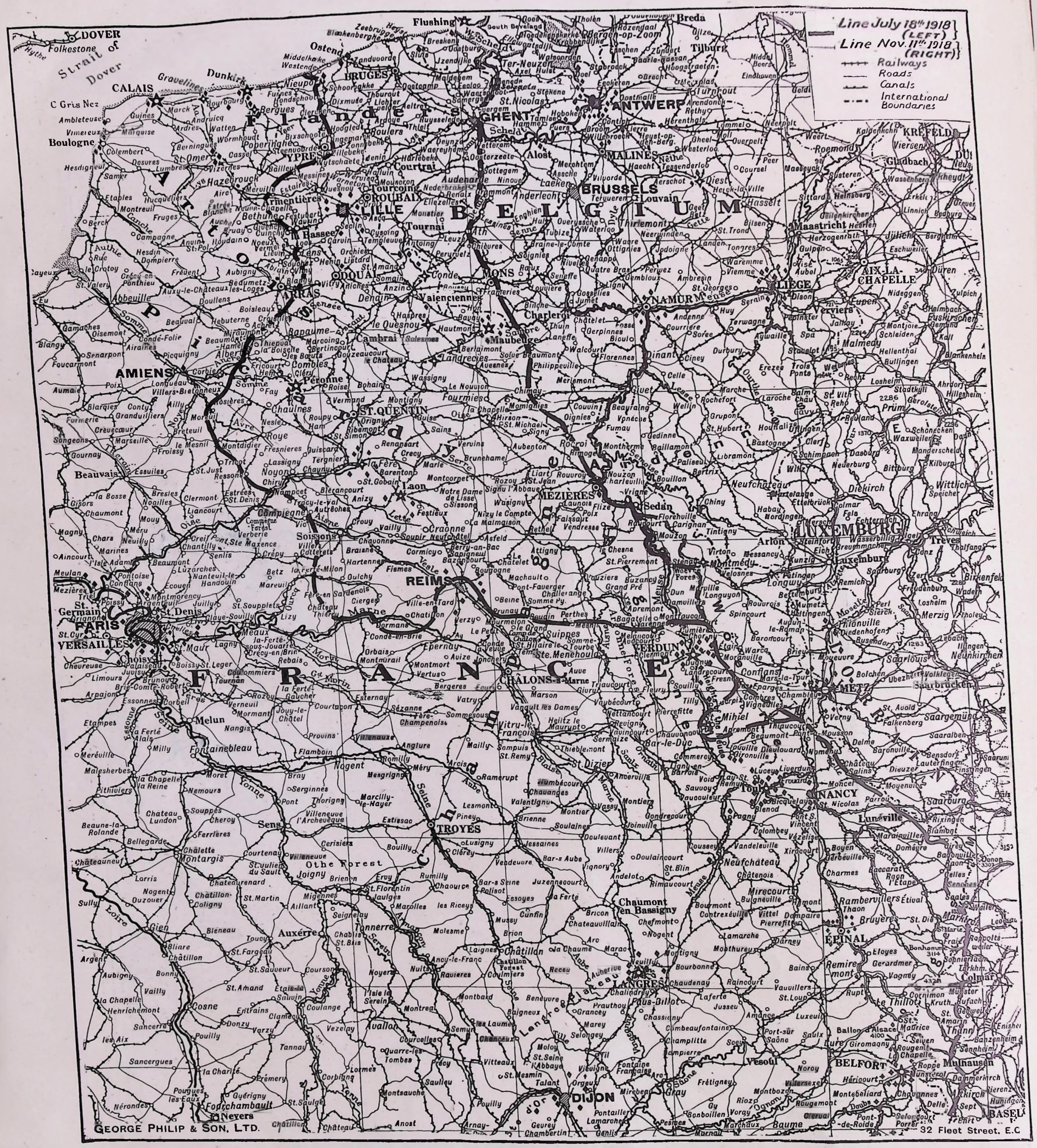
BY L.N.A.

ON THE HISTORIC MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11—THE CROWD CHEERING THEIR MAJESTIES.

Circular of Monday it was set forth: "The King received with the utmost gratification the loyal greetings of the vast concourse of people assembled in the Mall to-day to celebrate the signing of the Armistice. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, and Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught, appeared on the balcony of the Palace."

THE FINAL PHASE: THE LINE ON JULY 18 AND ON NOVEMBER 11.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."


Line July 18th 1918 (LEFT)
Line Nov. 11th 1918 (RIGHT)
Railways
Roads
Canals
International Boundaries
DOVER
Strait of Dover
Folkestone
CALAIS
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Ostend
Zeebrugge
Flushing
BRUGES
Zeebrugge Canal
Breda
Tilburg
Turnhout
ANTWERP
Flandres
GHENT
Scheldt
Boulogne
C Gris Nez
YPRES
St. Omer
Hazebrouck
Armentières
Bethune
LILLE
ROUBAIX
TOURCOING
Courtrai
Tournai
Audenarde
Alost
MALINES
BRUSSELS
Louvain
BELGIUM
Hasselt
Maastricht
Liège
Verviers
Aix-la-Chapelle
Krefeld
Roermond
Gladbach
Artois
Lys
La Bassee
Lens
DOUAI
ARRAS
Valenciennes
MONS
Charleroi
NAMUR
Meuse
Dinant
Malmedy
Eupen
Montdidier
Albert
Amiens
Somme
Abbeville
Boulogne
Picardy
Paris
Seine
Oise
Aisne
Marne
Ourcq
Vesle
Ardennes
Canal du Nord
Canal de la Sambre à l'Oise
Canal de l'Oise à l'Aisne
Canal de la Marne au Rhin
Canal de l'Aisne à la Marne
Canal de la Meuse à la Sambre
Canal de Meuse à Moselle
Canal de la Marne au Rhin (Branch)
Canal de la Haute Seine
Canal de la Marne à la Saône
Canal de Rhône au Rhin
Canal de la Saône à la Moselle
Canal de l'Est
Canal de la Meuse
Canal de la Meuse à la Moselle

GERMAN WANTONNESS IN RETREAT: FIRE AND FLOOD IN VALENCIENNES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.

FIRES STARTED BY THE GERMANS IN VALENCIENNES BEFORE THEY ABANDONED IT: A BIG COLUMN OF SMOKE.

WHERE THE GERMANS SET MANY BUILDINGS ON FIRE BEFORE THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT: IN RECAPTURED VALENCIENNES.

FLOODS CAUSED BY THE GERMANS IN THE STREETS OF VALENCIENNES.: A CANADIAN SIGNALLER, NEARLY UP TO HIS KNEES IN WATER, MENDING A WIRE.

The Germans used both fire and water for purposes of defence and destruction at Valenciennes, as elsewhere. "From the north," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "all advance was made impossible by the opening of the Scheldt sluice gates, which flooded that side of the city, and the enemy's only way of escape was by the south-east." Quoting the *pompier* (fire-brigade officer) of Valenciennes, whom he met the day after the Canadians entered, Mr. Gibbs says: "There were many fires last night in the city, which are still burning, but we can do nothing, because the Germans have let out all the water from the pipes, and so the cellars are all flooded, and the poor people cannot take refuge from bombardment.' I saw this misery in Valenciennes (continues Mr. Gibbs) and waded through water ankle-deep in the streets, and looked down in the cellars through open doors below the houses, and saw that they were deep in water." Word-pictures such as this help to make the public visualise the misery which the retreating enemy left behind.

GERMAN WANTONNESS IN RETREAT: FLOOD, FIRE, AND THEFT.

THE GERMAN USE OF FLOODS IN THE DEFENCES OF VALENCIENNES: INUNDATED GROUND THROUGH WHICH THE CANADIANS HAD TO PASS.

MAKING A DASH FOR THE CANAL: CANADIANS OF THE FIRST PLATOON TO ENTER VALENCIENNES FROM THE WEST.

SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF A GERMAN SHELL ON THE DAY THE TOWN WAS TAKEN: DAMAGE TO VALENCIENNES CATHEDRAL.

ADVANCING UNDER HEAVY MACHINE-GUN FIRE: THE TE

WHERE THE GERMANS HAD STOLEN MOST OF THE STATUES

The Germans did much damage in Valenciennes shortly before they left the town. Writing after a visit to it on the day it was taken (November 3) Mr. H. Perry Robinson says: "During the night and early morning troops from the British Isles fought their way against machine-gun fire and reached the southern outskirts. Meanwhile, Canadians from the west ...t across the Scheldt Canal by a pontoon bridge, and the first British troops actually to enter Valenciennes were men of a brigade of the 4th Canadian Division at 5.40 in the ...ing. Pushing through the streets, where isolated machine-gunners were still at work, they reached the Hôtel de Ville and hauled down the German flag. The enemy were

DESTRUCTION, AND THEFT IN VALENCIENNES.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.

CANADIAN PATROL ENTERING VALENCIENNES FROM THE WEST.

FLOODED AND DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS WHEN THEY FOUND THEY COULD NOT HOLD THE TOWN: THE STATION AT VALENCIENNES.

DASHING ACROSS THE RAILWAY UNDER HEAVY MACHINE-GUN FIRE: A CANADIAN PATROL ENTERING VALENCIENNES.

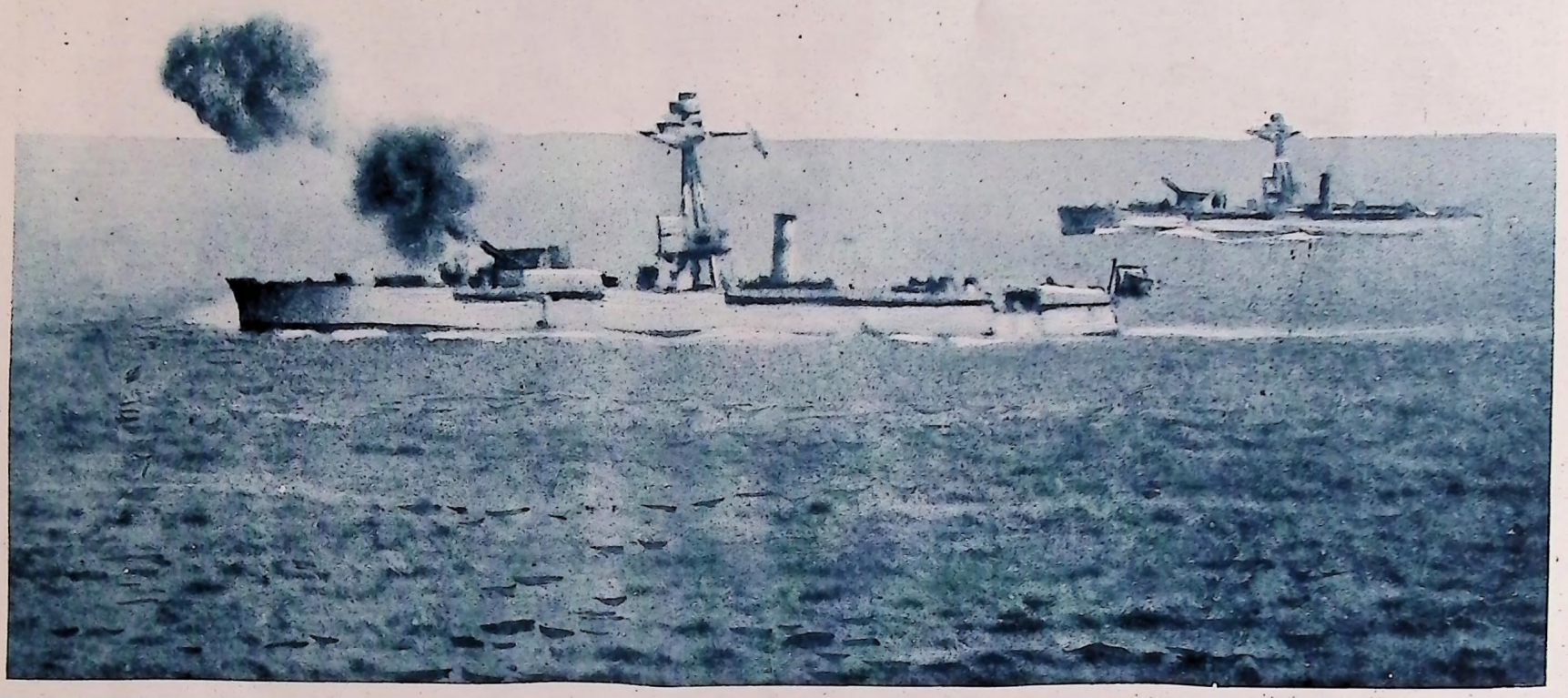
AND OTHER WORKS OF ART: LOOTED VALENCIENNES MUSEUM.

LEAVING MACHINE-GUNNERS WITH A LEWIS GUN READY FOR ACTION: MEN OF A CANADIAN PATROL GOING FORWARD INTO THE TOWN.

shelling the town." Describing conditions at Valenciennes during the German occupation, the writer continues: "Here, as elsewhere, bronze antiques and other articles of value were treated as weight metal only, and paid for in worthless paper. . . . Throughout October, German uneasiness was increasing to panic, and now real looting and systematic destruction began. People were made to evacuate their houses or sent to the cellars, and the soldiers with sacks carried off whatever was of value. Pictures and so forth from the public galleries had been sent long ago to Brussels." The case of Valenciennes is typical of many.

WITH "THE KEYSTONE OF THE ALLIANCE": THE NAVY AT WORK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE NAVY'S SHARE IN THE GREAT ALLIED ADVANCE IN FLANDERS: TWO BRITISH MONITORS FIRING AT GERMAN COAST-POSITIONS AT ZEEBRUGGE.

THE NAVAL USES OF CAMOUFLAGE: SMOKE-SCREENS CREATED FOR BRITISH MONITORS TO FIRE THROUGH DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

The Navy has been called the "silent" service, because it does not waste time in unnecessary talk. When it does break silence, it speaks in a voice of thunder, through the mouths of its guns. Throughout the war the British Fleet has been the keystone of the Alliance. It has held the command of the seas and swept them clear of enemy ...oing, it has maintained a relentless blockade, it has convoyed millions of troops and ...d munitions to the various theatres of war, and it has by immense exertions checked and defeated the submarine campaign. In addition to all this, it has fought a number of successful actions, great and small, and the losses it has suffered have only spurred it on to renewed efforts. In every way the Navy has nobly justified the confidence of the country, and it was fitting that its representative should be associated with Marshal Foch in dictating to the enemy the terms of the armistice. The tradition of the Navy has once more been splendidly upheld, to the added glory of the Empire.

LIBERATION: THE FREEING OF BELGIUM BY THE ALLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS—BRITISH OFFICIAL AND C.N.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS BACK AGAIN AMONG THEIR PEOPLE, IN A RECAPTURED CITY: KING ALBERT REVIEWING TROOPS AFTER HIS ENTRY INTO BRUGES.

EXILED BELGIANS RESTORED TO THEIR LIBERATED COUNTRY: A PARTY OF RETURNING REFUGEES PASSING A FRONTIER POST BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM ON THEIR WAY HOME.

The Allied victories in Belgium have meant the repatriation of thousands of Belgian refugees and scenes of joyful acclamation on the return of King Albert among his people. Describing the occasion illustrated in our upper photograph, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "The King and Queen of the Belgians made a state entry into Bruges. The Queen rode on the left of the King, and on his right was the young Prince Leopold, in the uniform of his regiment of Carabineers. Every soul in the city was in the streets or at the windows and balconies, and there were flaming fires of enthusiasm amongst the people, who had waited four years for this day, when the entry of the brave soldier who has stayed with his Army in the narrow strip of ground which was all his kingdom would symbolise to them the return of their liberties. For a time, while King Albert reviewed his troops, the people of Bruges held back in a hollow square, but afterwards, when he went up the steps of the Governor's house, they broke bounds, and tens of thousands of them surged round him cheering that tall figure—who looked down upon them with his hand at the salute—with most joyous and wonderful emotion."

LIBERATION: THE FREEING OF LILLE BY THE

BRITISH OFFICIAL

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S VISIT TO LILLE AFTER ITS LIBERATION: INSPECTING A GUARD OF HONOUR WITH GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

LILLE *EN FÊTE* TO WELCOME THE BRITISH FIFTH ARMY: GENERAL BIRDWOOD AND THE MAYOR (M. DELASALLE) IN THE GRANDE PLACE.

THE DELIVERER OF LILLE MAKING HIS ENTRY: GENERAL BIRDWOOD RIDING INTO THE SQUARE, FOLLOWED BY THE FIFTH ARMY'S FLAG.

CELEBRATIONS IN LILLE: GENERAL BIRDWOOD NEXT TO THE MAYOR (M. DELASALLE) AT THE SALUTING-BASE DURING THE MARCH-PAST.

AFTER PRESENTING THE FIFTH ARMY'S FLAG TO THE CITY: GENERAL BIRDWOOD SHAKING HANDS WITH THE MAYOR OF LILLE (M. DELASALLE).

HOLDING THE FLAG OF THE CITY OF LILLE, PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE MAYOR: GENERAL BIRDWOOD, COMMANDING THE FIFTH ARMY.

It was on October 17 that Lille was delivered from its four years of bondage to the Germans. On that day the inhabitants gave a joyous and spontaneous welcome to men of the Liverpool Irish who went into the city, but for some time comparatively few British troops were seen there. On October 28, however, the Fifth Army made its formal entry under its commander, General Sir William Birdwood. "The streets of Lille," writes Mr. Perry Robinson, "were hung everywhere with flags, and the walls and shop-fronts were covered by posters bearing the words, 'Gloire a nos libérateurs,' or 'Vive l'Angleterre,' or simply, 'Bienvenu.' . . . An outstanding figure in the brilliant group which thronged the central stand was the Mayor, M. Delasalle—he

ALLIES—CEREMONIES, ENTRIES, AND WELCOMES.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

BRITISH TROOPS WELCOMED JOYOUSLY BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF LILLE ON THEIR FIRST ARRIVAL: THE WONDERFUL RECEPTION OF THE LIVERPOOL IRISH ON OCTOBER 17.

THE FORMAL ENTRY OF THE BRITISH FIFTH ARMY INTO LILLE ON OCTOBER 28: BRITISH TROOPS, HEADED BY A BAND, MARCHING INTO THE GRANDE PLACE.

must stand 6 ft. 4 in. or 6 ft. 5 in. . . . On his arrival, General Birdwood halted in front of the Mayor and the staffs dismounted, all except General Birdwood's aide-de-camp, who carried the red-and-black starred Fifth Army flag. General Birdwood made a very short speech (in French) asking the Mayor in the name of the city to accept the standard of his command, and complimenting the people of Lille on the courage and fortitude they had shown. The Mayor replied as briefly in accepting the flag, and, in exchange, handed General Birdwood the much more gorgeous flag of the City of Lille. The whole ceremony was over in less than ten minutes, when the party moved from the dais and the march-past of the British troops began."

LIBERATION: THE FREEING OF THE CIVIL POPULATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS AND BRITISH OFFICIAL

1. AID FOR FRENCH CIVILIANS IN THE LIBERATED AREA: A SOLDIER HELPING A MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN THROUGH A HOLE BLOWN IN A BRIDGE.

2. THE RESCUE OF INHABITANTS OF A LIBERATED FRENCH VILLAGE: REFUGEES LEAVING, ASSISTED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

3. RESCUED AFTER LIVING FOR FOUR YEARS IN THE ENEMY'S LINES: A PARTY OF FRENCH REFUGEES BEING CONVEYED TO SAFETY.

The great Allied advance brought deliverance from German oppression to many a town and village. Describing what he saw during a recent tour of inspection in the liberated districts of Northern France, Mr. D. H. Illingworth, Director-General of the British Committee of the Red Cross, writes: "If there are endless miles of ruins, there are thousands of beaming faces. Wounded filtering back from the front, reserves waiting their turn, old men and women and their grandchildren huddled, with the remains of their possessions, on a creaking cart drawn by a lame old horse, returning, perhaps, to heaps of ruins which they may still fondly claim as home."

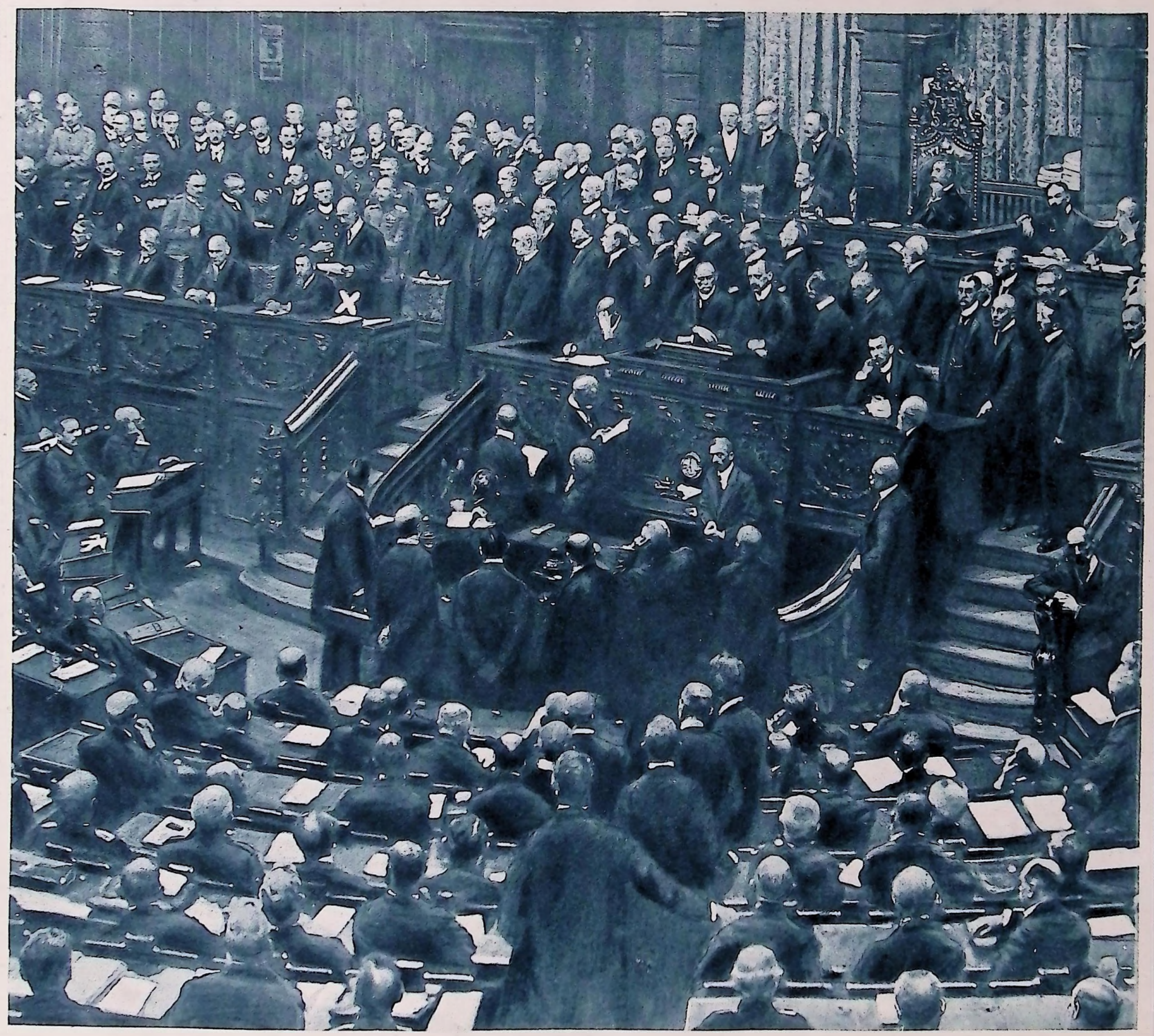
GERMANY IN REVOLUTION: EX-CHANCELLORS AND A FOREIGN SECRETARY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A. AND C.N.

COUNT HERTLING, AN EX-GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

PRINCE MAX OF BADEN, LAST IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR UNDER THE KAISER.

DR. SOLF, GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY UNDER THE KAISER.



THE EX-GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR WHO ANNOUNCED THE ABDICATION OF THE KAISER: PRINCE MAX OF BADEN (×) SPEAKING IN THE REICHSTAG.

The appointment of Prince Max of Baden as German Imperial Chancellor, announced on October 4, was the signal of a vigorous German peace offensive. Then followed the series of Notes addressed to President Wilson, and his replies, which led up to the signing of the armistice. Prince Max of Baden, who is related by marriage to the Kaiser, is the eldest son of the Grand Duke of Baden. He is in his fifty-second year, and is a General of Prussian cavalry. In 1900 he married Princess Marie Louise of Brunswick-Lunebourg, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. His wife's brother, Duke Ernest of Brunswick, it will be recalled, married the Kaiser's only daughter. Prince Max's last act as Chancellor was to announce, on November 9, the abdication of the Kaiser and the appointment of Deputy Ebert as Chancellor in succession to himself, under a Regency. It was subsequently rumoured that Prince Max might become Regent, or else the Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm; but at the moment nothing definite is known.

"THE POTENT EMPIRE . . . IS HEADLESS AND HELPLESS"

THE KAISER IN THE FIELD DURING THE GREAT WAR.

THE KAISER AS WAR LORD.

THE KAISER IN THE FIELD.

DEFEATED AND RESIGNED: GENERAL VON LUDENDORFF.

The following news from Berlin was transmitted through the wireless stations of the German Government on Saturday, Nov. 9: "The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has issued the following decree: 'The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a regency have been settled. For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor, and he proposes that a Bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a Constituent German National Assembly, which will settle finally the future form of Government of the German Nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the Empire.—Berlin, November 9, 1918.—The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden.'" So fell the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. The Premier spoke of the renunciations at the Guildhall:

THE FALLEN KAISER AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

THE CROWN PRINCE AS WAR LORDLING.

THE CROWN PRINCE IN THE FIELD DURING THE GREAT WAR.

DEFEATED: FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG.

THE KAISER IN THE FIELD.

"Germany—the last and the greatest of our foes—through dauntless heroism and gifted leadership, has been hurled back, and the Army which was once the most formidable in the world is now hardly an army at all. Its Navy is certainly no longer a navy. The potent Empire that threatened civilisation is to-night headless and helpless. Its head, the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince, have abdicated." William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, was born on January 27, 1859, eldest child of Prince Frederick of Prussia. He became ninth King of Prussia and third German Emperor on June 15, 1887. The Crown Prince William was born on May 6, 1882. General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German Armies on the Western Front, resigned on October 27. He was always credited with being the "brains" of Hindenburg, the Chief of the General Staff of the German Armies in the Field—another Colossus with feet of clay. It was reported that General von Lossberg had succeeded Ludendorff. On November 11 it was reported that the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and others had fled to Holland.

GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL OPPONENTS: HEADS OF NINE ALLIED NATIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS—OFFICIAL, PRESS ILLUSTRATIONS SERVICE, VANDYK, SPRAIGHT, AND GUIGONI AND BOSSI.

KING ALEXANDER OF GREECE.

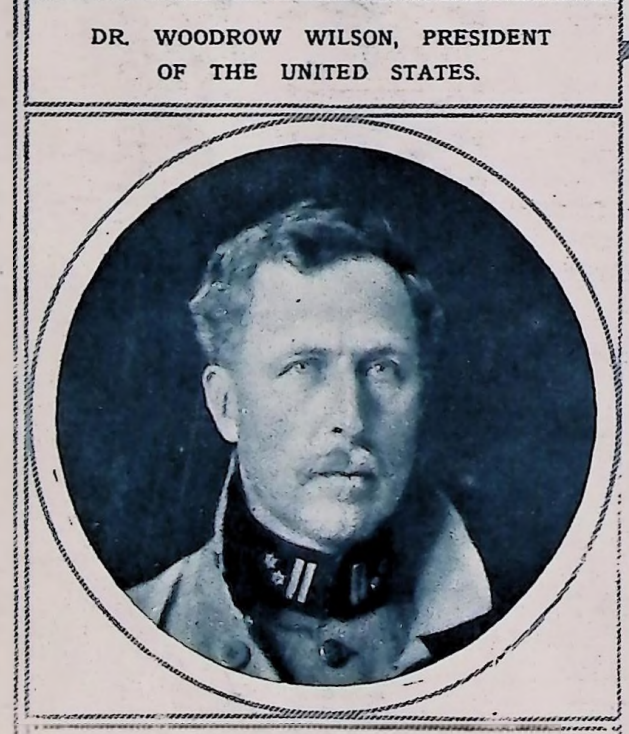
THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERBIA.

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

DR. WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

KING GEORGE V. OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. OF ITALY.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

On this page we give portraits of the Rulers, including six reigning Sovereigns and two Presidents, of nine of the principal nations which formed the Alliance against the Central Powers. The following is the complete list of countries which declared war against Germany, in the order of date of their declarations, which is given in brackets in each case: Russia (August 1, 1914), France (August 3, 1914), Belgium (August 3, 1914), Great Britain (August 4, 1914), Serbia (August 6, 1914), Montenegro (August 9, 1914), Japan (August 23, 1914), Portugal (March 9, 1916), Italy (August 28, 1916), Roumania (August 28, 1916), United States (April 6, 1917), Cuba (April 7, 1917), Panama (April 10, 1917), Siam (July 22, 1917), Liberia (August 4, 1917), Greece (June 29, 1917), China (August 14, 1917), Brazil (October 26, 1917), Guatemala (April 23, 1918), and Costa Rica (May 25, 1918). The following countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany: Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti, Santo Domingo, Peru, Uruguay, and Ecuador.

FOCH'S LIEUTENANTS: FRENCH GENERALS OF THE FINAL PHASE.

PHOTOGRAPHS—FRENCH OFFICIAL, MANUEL, BENJAMIN, MELCY, AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS; PORTRAIT OF GENERAL DEBENEY DRAWN BY LUCIEN JONAS.

GENERAL GUILLAUMAT,
Commander of French 5th Army.

GENERAL MESTRE,
Commanding a Group of Armies in the Centre.

GENERAL MANGIN,
Commander of the French 10th Army.

GENERAL DEBENEY,
Commander of the French 1st Army.

GENERAL PÉTAIN,
General-in-Chief and Commanding Armies of the North and North-East.

GENERAL ANTHOINE,
General Chief of Staff.

GENERAL FAYOLLE,
Commanding Armies in the North.

GENERAL HIRSCHAUER,
Commander of the French 2nd Army.

GENERAL DE MITRY,
Commander of the French 6th Army.

GENERAL HUMBERT,
Commander of the French 3rd Army.

GENERAL DE CASTELNAU,
Commanding the French Armies in the East of France.

GENERAL GOURAUD,
Commander of the French 4th Army.

GENERAL DEGOUTTE,
Commander of the French 9th Army.

We have no space to tell here, even in outline, the epic story of the achievements associated with the names of the French Generals whose portraits are given above. One and all, they have most ably carried out the strategic plans of their great Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces on the Western Front, Marshal Foch. Since the victorious offensive opened last July, the names of most of them have figured prominently in the daily accounts of the various battles, the cumulative results of which, combined with those of the campaigns on other fronts, have brought about the final glorious triumph of the Allied arms. Their names have become household words.

HOW THE ARMISTICES WERE ARRANGED: THE VERSAILLES CONFERENCE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

1. SHOWING, AMONG THOSE TO THE LEFT OF THE TABLE, M. VENIZELOS, COLONEL HOUSE, SIGNOR ORLANDO, AND BARON SONNINO; TO THE RIGHT, SIR DOUGLAS HAIG: A VERSAILLES SESSION.

2. SHOWING, TO THE RIGHT OF THE TABLE, MARSHAL FOCH (SECOND FROM LEFT), M. CLEMENCEAU, MR. LLOYD GEORGE, AND MR. BONAR LAW: A SESSION OF THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE AT VERSAILLES.

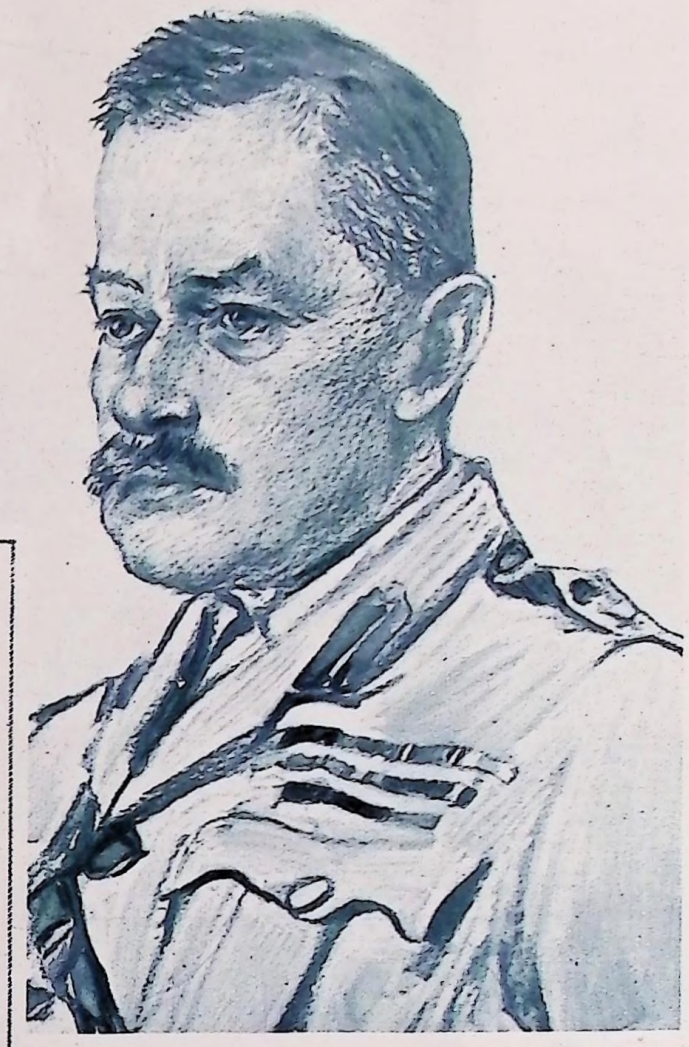
These remarkably interesting photographs were taken during a momentous meeting of the Inter-Allied Conference at Versailles, where the terms of the various armistices have been decided. In reading to the House of Commons on the 5th the terms of the armistice granted to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Lloyd George said: "These conferences were attended by Ministers representing France, Italy, and Great Britain; by Colonel House, representing the President of the United States; and by the naval and military advisers of the Allied Governments, by representatives of Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, and Portugal; and also by representatives of the Czecho-Slovaks." In the upper photograph Sir Douglas Haig is seen in the right foreground, third from the nearer end, leaning back in his chair, with Lord Milner on his right. On the left-hand side of the table, from left to right, are: Colonel Nagai (Japan), General di Robilant, Baron Sonnino (Italy), Signor Orlando (Italy), Colonel House, General Bliss (U.S.A.), Mr. Auchincloss (U.S.A.), M. Venizelos, and M. Vesnitch (Serbia). On the extreme right in the background is General Weygand (France) at a separate table. In the lower photograph the figures sitting on the right-hand side of the table (reading from left to right) are: General Belin (France), Marshal Foch, M. Pichon, M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Milner, and Sir Douglas Haig.

VICTORS IN THE WAR'S FINAL PHASE: SOME GREAT BRITISH LEADERS.

PORTRAITS OF GENERALS RAWLINSON, BYNG, AND HORNE BY FRANCIS DODD; AND THAT OF GENERAL PLUMER BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN. PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL BIRDWOOD BY BASSANO.

GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, COMMANDER OF THE 4TH ARMY.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD, COMMANDER OF THE 5TH ARMY.



GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG, COMMANDER OF THE 3RD ARMY.

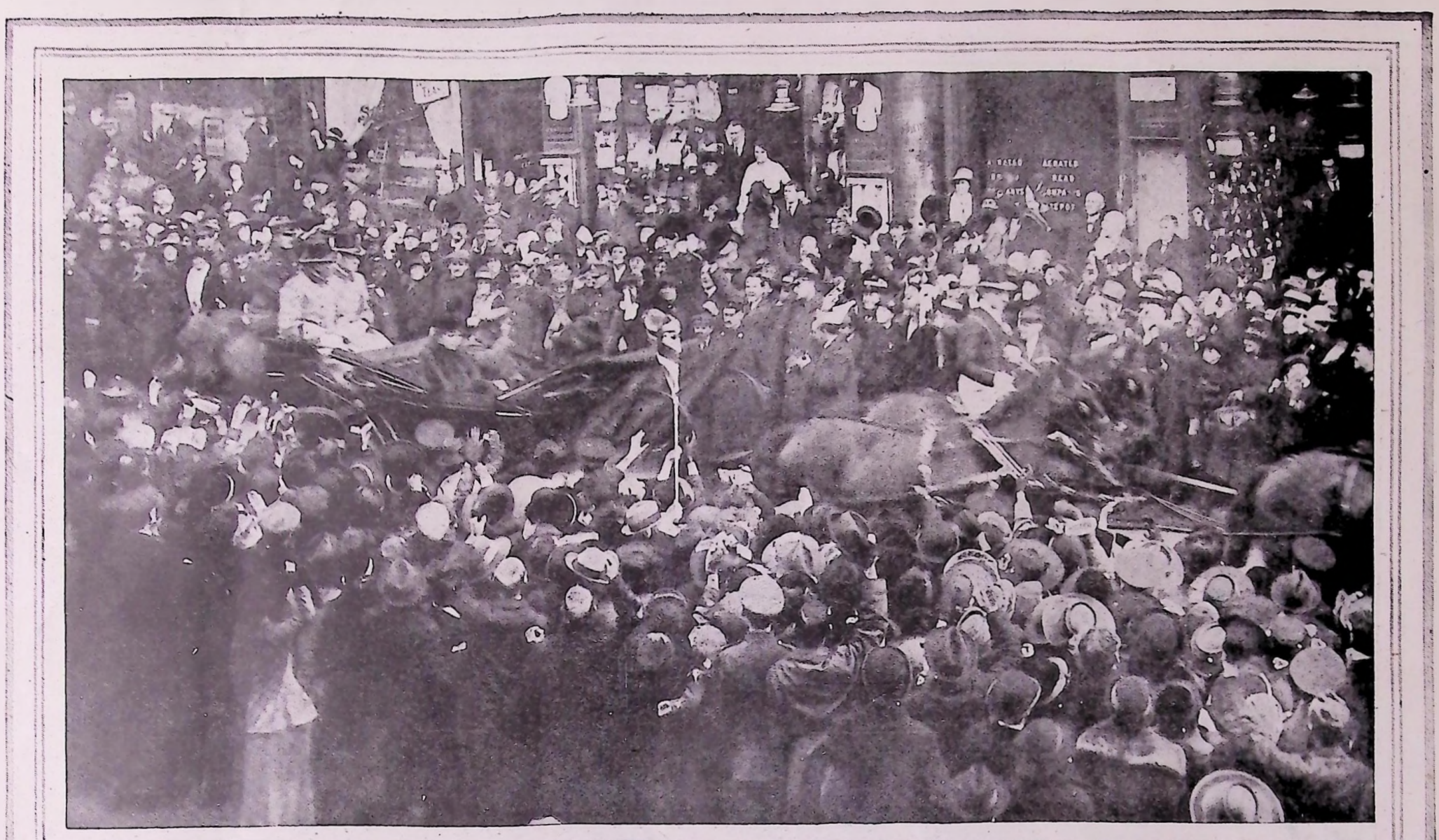
GENERAL SIR HENRY S. HORNE, COMMANDER OF THE 1ST ARMY.

GENERAL SIR HERBERT PLUMER, COMMANDER OF THE 2ND ARMY.

The Generals whose portraits are given here are those who have been among the most prominent in the final phase of the war on the Western Front. Sir Henry Rawlinson was born in 1864. Early in the war he commanded the 4th Corps, including the famous 7th Division, which fought at Neuve Chapelle and Loos. He first commanded the 4th Army at the Battle of the Somme in 1916.——Sir Julian Byng, born in 1862, is a son of the second Earl of Strafford. His Army took part in the capture of Cambrai. Before succeeding General Allenby in the command of the 3rd Army, he commanded the Canadian Corps. Before that he had fought both at Ypres and the Dardanelles.——Sir William Birdwood was born in 1865. As Commander of the 5th Army he had the distinction of recapturing Lille. He won great fame as commander of the Australians and New Zealanders, in Gallipoli, and France.——Sir Henry Horne was born in 1861. During the great advance this year his troops of the 1st Army took part in the capture of Cambrai. In November 1915 he accompanied Lord Kitchener to Gallipoli. He took over the command of the 1st Army in 1916.——Sir Herbert Plumer was born in 1857. He succeeded General Smith-Dorrien in the command of the 2nd Army in April 1915. This year he has taken a leading part in the great advance under King Albert.

THE THANKSGIVING AT ST. PAUL'S: THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND TOPICAL.



WITH A CHEERING CROWD SURGING CLOSE TO THE ROYAL CARRIAGE: THE KING AND QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY DRIVING THROUGH THE STREETS.

COME TO JOIN IN A SOLEMN SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE ALLIED VICTORY: THE KING AND QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY IN THEIR CARRIAGE AT THE STEPS OF ST. PAUL'S.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, attended a solemn service of Thanksgiving for the Allied victory held in St. Paul's Cathedral shortly after noon on Tuesday, November 12, the day after the signing of the Armistice. Their Majesties drove in an open carriage from Buckingham Palace to the Cathedral, through the Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill, returning after the service by way of New Bridge Street and the Embankment. There was no military escort, or any pomp and circumstance about the procession. Cheering throngs lined the route and at times pressed forward quite close to the royal carriage. The occasion was typical of the loyalty and affection with which the people regard their Sovereign, and, at the same time, of the perfect confidence with which he always moves among them.

ARMISTICE DAY IN LONDON: STREET SCENES ON NOVEMBE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, FARRINGDON PHOTO. COMPANY, L

1. THE FAVOURITE METHOD OF REJOICING: FLAG-WAVING AND CHEERING MEN AND WOMEN CROWDING A MOTOR-'BUS.
2. IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY: WOMEN MILITARY MOTORISTS CELEBRATING THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE.
3. ON THE CAPTURED GUNS IN THE MALL: A CHEERY CROWD OF YOUNGSTERS.
4. THE "ALL CLEAR" CAR PUT TO NEW USE: CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.
5. ANOTHER FAVOURITE METHOD OF REJOICING: A MOTOR-CAR COMMANDEERED AND CROWDED.

London broke into a spontaneous outburst of joy on that memorable Monday morning (November 11, 1918) when it learned "the greatest piece of news that England has ever heard," the announcement that Germany had accepted and signed the terms of the armistice, and that hostilities ceased on that day. The reaction of relief after four years of strain and mourning and anxiety had its natural result. The long-pent feelings of a people which, throughout the war, had never indulged in jubilations over incidental successes, found expression at last in the hour of final triumph. London quickly became the scene of an improvised carnival. Happy crowds thronged the streets cheering, singing, waving and wearing innumerable flags. Vehicles of all sorts—

R 11 DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE ALLIES' VICTORY.

USTRATIONS BUREAU, L.N.A., C.N., AND S. AND G.

6. AMERICA IN THE REJOICINGS: SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE FORECOURT.
7. A POPULAR CAR: NURSES AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
8. CHEERING THE PRIME MINISTER: THE CROWD IN DOWNING STREET.
9. DRIVING IN TRIUMPH: HOSPITAL-WORKERS DEMONSTRATING.
10. TAKING THE KAISER TO COVER! A POPULAR CARTOON.
11. A RALLYING POINT: DEMONSTRATING ROUND A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
12. FLAG-WAGGING ON ARMISTICE DAY: WOMEN OF THE W.R.A.F.

omnibuses, lorries, vans, and taxi-cabs were crowded to overflowing with vociferous humanity; windows and balconies were filled with bunting and spectators. Amid all the noise and high spirits, however, there was nothing unseemly or indecorous, but beneath the surface ran an undercurrent of deep and solemn thanksgiving. The Prime Minister expressed the prevailing mood in the few words he spoke to the crowd from his windows in Downing Street. "You are entitled to rejoice," he said. "The people of this country and the people of the Dominions and of our Allies have won such a victory for freedom as the world has never seen. You have all had a share in it. Sons and daughters of the people have done it, and this is their hour for rejoicing."

GERMANY'S NEW RÉGIME: SOCIALIST LEADERS; THE KAISER'S HOST.

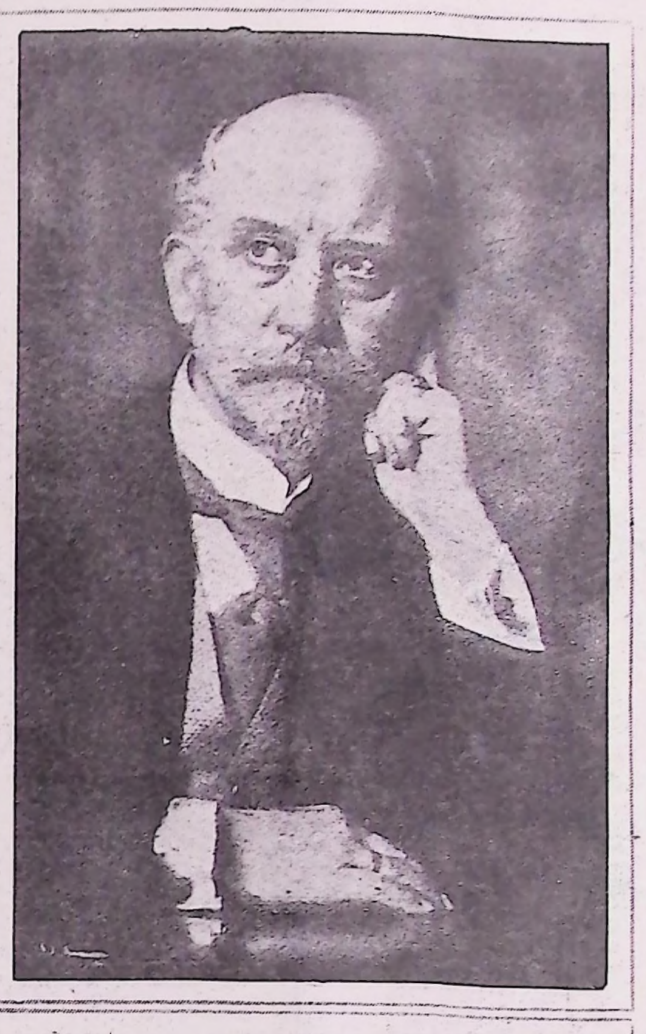
PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A.

HERR FRIEDRICH EBERT.

In announcing the Kaiser's abdication, Prince Max of Baden stated that Deputy Ebert would be Imperial Chancellor under a Regency, and Herr Ebert took office.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT (x).

Dr. Liebknecht, who was recently released from prison, is a leader of the Independent Social Democratic Party in Germany, which has formed a Coalition Ministry with the Social Democratic Majority Party.



HERR SCHEIDEMANN.

Herr Scheidemann, a Secretary of State without portfolio in the new German Government, is one of the three leaders of the Social Democratic Party forming a Coalition Ministry with three Independent Social Democrats.

DR. HUGO HAASE.

Dr. Hugo Haase is one of the leaders of the Independent Social Democratic Party invited by the Social Democratic (Majority) party to form a common Government.

BELONGING TO THE KAISER'S HOST: MIDDACHTEN CASTLE, NEAR ARNHEM.

It was first reported that the Kaiser, after abdicating, went to Holland to take refuge at Count Bentinck's castle of Middachten, in Gelderland. It is an old house, rebuilt in 1697, and the Kaiser has stayed there before. Later accounts stated that the Kaiser went to stay temporarily at Amerongen Castle, near Utrecht, also the property of Count Bentinck.

WILHELM, COUNT BENTINCK.

Count Bentinck, at whose castle at Amerongen the Kaiser was reported to have taken refuge, is also Baron of Aldenburg and Count of Waldeck-Limpurg, and a hereditary member of the First Chamber of Würtemberg.

In a German Government wireless message published through Reuter on November 12 it was stated: "Negotiations are in full swing relating to a common Government between the Social Democratic Majority Party (whose representative, Ebert, at the present time is the Imperial Chancellor at the head of the temporary Administration) and the Independent Social Democrats, as well as the members of the middle-class parties of the late Majority group." Later it was announced that a Coalition Ministry had actually been formed, composed of three members of each Party, namely, Herren Ebert, Scheidemann, and Landsberg (Social Democrats), and Herren Barth, Dittmann, and Haase (Independents). It was first reported that the Kaiser had taken refuge at Count Bentinck's castle of Middachten. Later it was stated that he had gone to the Castle of Amerongen.

BY LAND: THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE FIELD.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT—
WITH M. CLEMENCEAU, THE FRENCH PREMIER.

It was in December 1915 that Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Lord French as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the West, and he has carried out his task with brilliant success. "Sir Douglas Haig," it has been well said, "while possessing every technical quality of a soldier, has the mind as well of a statesman and of a great captain of industry. The gigantic industrial activities behind the British front, the gigantic educational schemes necessary to train our new Armies, demand from the Commander-in-Chief an administrative talent not less high than that required from a Prime Minister or a Pro-Consul. In such tasks Sir Douglas Haig has shown himself pre-eminent, and to this capacity he adds the swiftness in design and precision in performance of the foremost captains of history." He was born in Fife in 1861, and was educated at Clifton and Brasenose College, Oxford. He served in the Soudan and South Africa, and afterwards held various high appointments at home and in India. At the beginning of the war he commanded the 1st Corps in the retreat from Mons, and later the 1st Army. His place has been finely won among the heroes of the War whose names will live for all time.

"THE GRIP OF THE NAVY": LEADING MEMBERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR HUGH H. D. TOTHILL, FOURTH SEA LORD AND CHIEF OF SUPPLIES.

COMMODORE C. M. BARTOLOME, THIRD SEA LORD AND CONTROLLER.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE P. W. HOPE, DEPUTY FIRST SEA LORD.

ADMIRAL (ACTING) SIR ROSSLYN E. WEMYSS, FIRST SEA LORD AND CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF.

THE RT. HON. SIR ERIC CAMPBELL GEDDES, FIRST LORD.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER L. DUFF, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF.

REAR-ADMIRAL SYDNEY R. FREMANTLE DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HERBERT L. HEATH SECOND SEA LORD.

At the Guildhall, on Saturday, Sir Eric Geddes said that the enemy had tried to break the naval grip. He could not do it on the surface, so he tried under the water. The enemy realised that if he were going to get out of the war without the collapse he knew was coming, he must somehow or other break the power of the British Navy. So he played his last card, and the British Navy trumped it. Continuing, the First Lord said that he gave place to no one in praise of the consummate gallantry of the fighting forces on land, sea, and in the air, but their gallantry and heroism would not have availed had not the alliance had behind it the power of the Navy. . . . The German High Seas Fleet had not fought. It had gone mad because it did not fight. . . . With regard to the British Fleet, it was never in a higher state of efficiency.

BY SEA: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

IN COMMAND OF THE GREATEST NAVAL FORCE THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN: ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND FLEET.

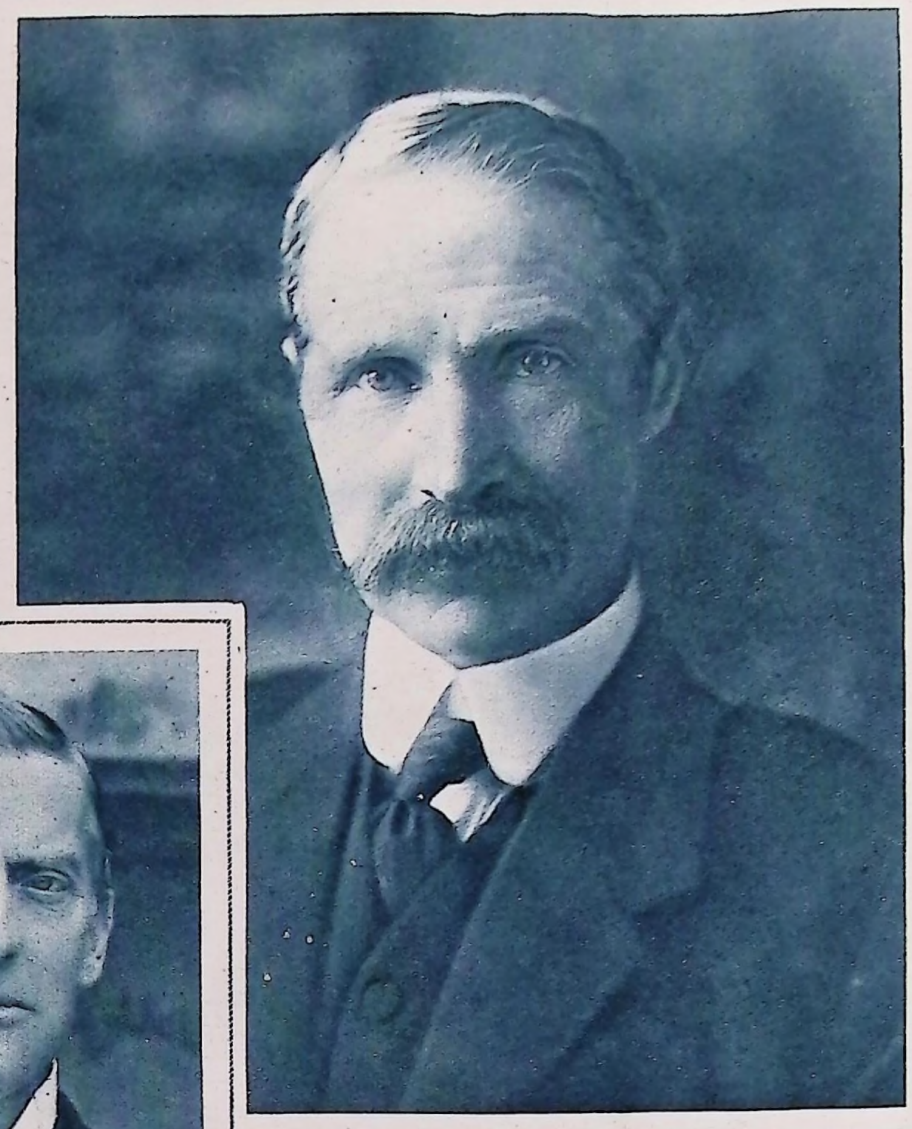
Sir David Beatty was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, with the acting rank of Admiral, in November 1916. He had already taken a conspicuous part in the naval operations of the war. When it began he was promoted Acting Vice-Admiral and placed in command of the Cruiser Forces. On August 28, 1914, he fought a successful action in the Heligoland Bight in which three German light cruisers were sunk, without the loss of any British ships. In January 1915 he commanded the British forces in the action off the Dogger Bank on the twenty-fourth, when the "Blücher" was sunk. His own flag-ship, the "Lion," was severely damaged and was towed back to port. Afterwards he was appointed to command the Battle-Cruiser Fleet which he led in the Battle of Jutland on May 31, 1916, when, after very severe fighting, he succeeded in drawing the enemy's fleet towards the British Battle Fleet and establishing touch between them. For his services he received the G.C.B. Admiral Beatty was born in 1871. He distinguished himself in the Egyptian War and in China during the Boxer Rebellion. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1910, when only thirty-eight.

THE EXECUTIVE OF BRITISH WAR POLICY: THE WAR CABINET.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, BASSANO, ELLIOTT AND FRY, HOPPÉ, AND VANDYK.

THE RIGHT HON. GENERAL J. SMUTS,
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

THE RT. HON. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.,
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.



THE RIGHT HON. A. BONAR LAW, M.P.,
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE RIGHT HON. EARL CURZON, K.G.,
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE N. BARNES, M.P.,
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Besides the five members whose portraits are given above, the War Cabinet, of course, includes the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, of whom a portrait appears on the opposite page. The institution of the small executive body known as the War Cabinet has been one of the new developments of our Government that have arisen out of war conditions. Early in the war it was found that the whole Cabinet was too large and unwieldy a body for the quick decisions necessary in conducting the war policy of the country. The inception of a small executive Cabinet within the larger Cabinet is to be found recorded in a speech delivered by Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister on November 1, 1915: "We have had since a very early period of the war," he said, "a body fluctuating in number from time to time, and which has varied in name—sometimes it has been called a War Council, sometimes a War Committee, sometimes it has gone by other designations—a body to which either general questions of State or questions of strategy in particular areas and arenas have been by the consent of the Cabinet referred." This was the body which eventually became regularised as the War Cabinet.

THE GREAT BRITISH STATESMAN OF THE FINAL PHASE: THE PREMIER.

PRIME MINISTER—AND AT THE HEAD OF THE WAR CABINET: THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

The magnificent work done by Mr. Lloyd George during the war needs no retelling: it is historic, and will ever be remembered with gratitude. Replying for his Majesty's Ministers, at the Guildhall Banquet, he said of Germany and the armistice: "We waited until we had settled the others first. So much for the side-shows. . . . We wanted to get round by the back door to Germany. It helped those who were battering at the front door. What will Germany do? . . . It is either immediate acceptance, or a worse fate. That is her choice, and she has no other. Believe me, I am not speaking in a spirit of exultation, and certainly no spirit of ferocity. I urged the same counsel in the days of discomfiture. I was one of the believers in the knock-out blow. . . . There must be terms that will discourage ambition and arrogance from repeating this atrocity against humanity. We shall do no wrong; we will abandon no right. Justice!" In these finely-chosen terms the Premier expressed the feeling of the whole nation.

THE WAR OFFICE: THE MINISTER; AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMY COUNCIL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE, VANDYK, AND HASSANO.

GENERAL SIR HENRY H. WILSON, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MILNER, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. H. HARINGTON, DEPUTY-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN S. COWANS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Lord Milner became Secretary of State for War in April 1918, in succession to Lord Derby. He had previously been a Minister without portfolio in the Government which was formed in December 1916. During 1915 he had been Chairman of a Committee on Food Supply in War-Time. In February 1917 he went on a special mission to Russia. General Sir Henry Wilson was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff in February 1918. At the beginning of the war he was Assistant Chief of the General Staff to Sir John French. Later he was appointed British Military Representative at Versailles. Sir John Cowans has been Quartermaster-General since 1912. There are four Military Members of the Army Council—namely, Sir Henry Wilson, Sir John Cowans, General Harington, and Major-General Sir W. T. Furse, Master-General of the Ordnance.

THE U.S.A.'s PART IN THE LAST PHASE: GREAT AMERICAN LEADERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND SARONY.

MAJOR-GENERAL LIGGETT,
Commander of the United States 1st Army on the Western Front.

GENERAL TASKER BLISS,
United States Representative at Versailles.

GENERAL PEYTON MARCH,
Chief of the General Staff, United States Army.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. L. BULLARD,
Comdr. of U.S.A. 2ND Army on the West Front.

VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM SOWDEN SIMS,
Commanding the U.S.A. Fleet in British Waters.

GENERAL JOHN PERSHING,
Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Force in France.

The huge military effort of the United States has been a factor of great importance in the final phase of the war. The rapidity with which American troops have been sent across the Atlantic in ever-increasing numbers turned the scale of man-power against the enemy, and their splendid achievements after their arrival in Europe proved that their value was in quality as well as quantity. The victory at St. Mihiel was followed by the great advance along the Meuse, leading to the capture of Sedan. It may be recalled that at first the American troops were brigaded with the French and British. Then the 1st American Army was formed, and General Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief, himself took command of it. Later the 1st Army was placed under the command of Major-General Liggett, and a 2nd American Army was formed, under the command of Major-General R. L. Bullard. The United States Navy has also played a very important part in the war. As, unlike the Army, it was a force already in being when the United States entered the war, it began to take an active share in operations immediately, and its help in combating the submarine campaign was of the utmost value to the Allied cause.

THE DOMINIONS AND INDIA: OVERSEAS PREMIERS AND THE VICEROY.

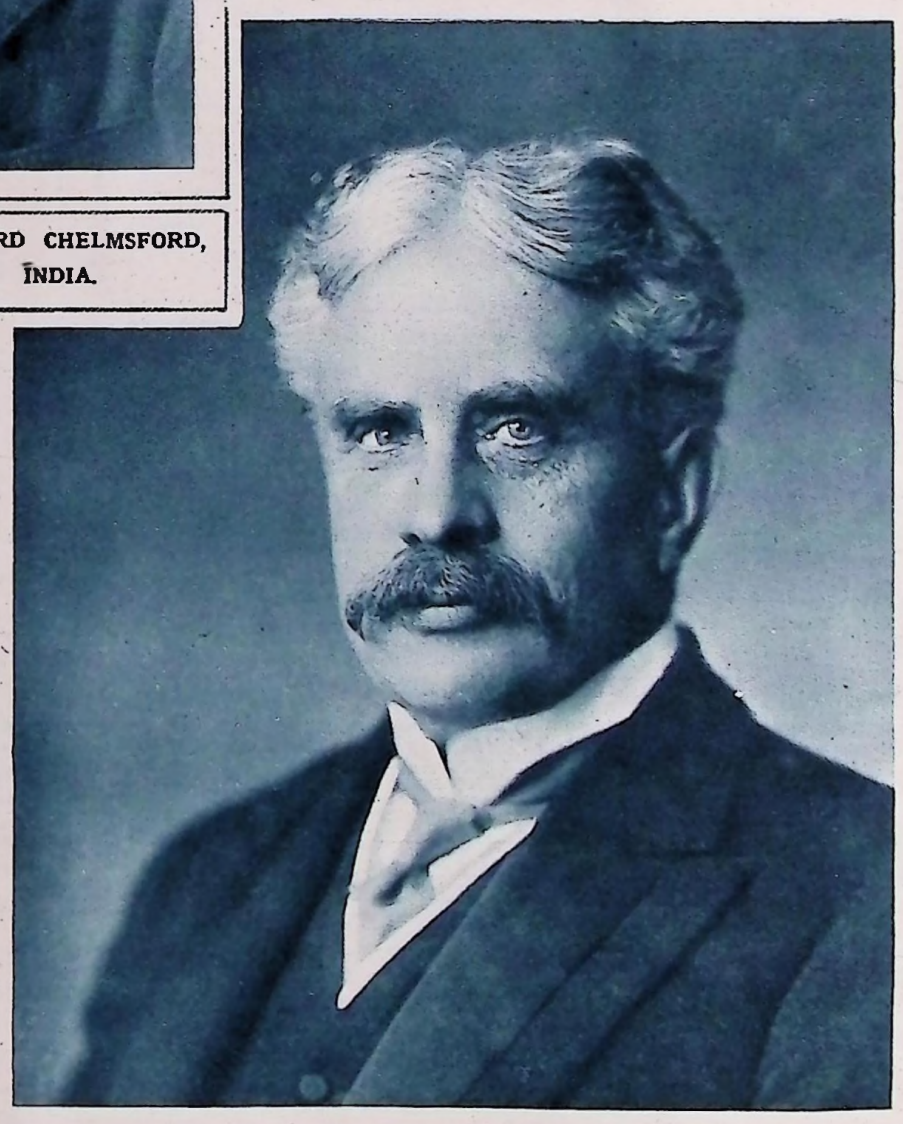
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SWAINE AND VANDYK.

THE RIGHT HON. W. F. MASSEY,
NEW ZEALAND PREMIER.

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. LOUIS BOTHA,
SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHELMSFORD,
VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE RIGHT HON. W. M. HUGHES,
AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN,
CANADIAN PREMIER.

That the overseas Dominions and India, by their splendid aid to the Mother Country in the war, have won their place at the Council Table for settling the terms of peace, was acknowledged in the high tribute which the Premier paid to them in his speech at the Guildhall on November 9. Besides the words quoted on another page, Mr. Lloyd George then said: "Last year we consulted them fully as to conditions which this country should impose if it came to a Peace Conference. This year we reconsidered those terms with the representatives of the Dominions and of India at the Imperial War Cabinet, and again arrived at a perfectly unanimous conclusion. . . . What is true of the Dominions is equally true of the great Empire of India, which has helped us materially to win those brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foes."

CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND: LEADERS OF DOMINION TROOPS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS AND ELLIOTT AND FRY.

GENERAL SIR A. W. CURRIE, IN COMMAND OF THE CANADIAN FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH, IN COMMAND OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER GODLEY, IN COMMAND OF THE NEW ZEALAND FORCES ON ALL FRONTS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ANDREW RUSSELL, IN COMMAND OF THE NEW ZEALAND FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The superb part played by the Overseas Troops and the troops from the Indian Empire cannot be overrated. The Premier said the other day: "We must not forget in this old country what we owe to those sturdy children of ours beyond the seas who have set up free households of their own, and of their own free will came to the aid of this land. Their share in the victory has been conspicuous, and they must have a voice which is equal to their sacrifice in the determination of the terms of peace. . . . At Versailles my colleagues and I agreed to nothing which would preclude us from pressing at the Peace Conference, as we intend to, all the conditions which the Dominions, India, and ourselves determined upon at those [Imperial War Cabinet] conferences which we held. These young nations have fought bravely. They have contributed greatly, and they have won their place at the Council Table. What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India."

FAMOUS MEN OF THE WAR: NOTABLE PERSONALITIES

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, VANDYK, E.N.A., SWAINE, HOPPÉ, LAFAYETTE, ELLIOTT AND FRY, BASSANO,

THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE RT. HON. GEORGE H. ROBERTS, M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIG. VITTORIO EMMANUELE ORLANDO,
Prime Minister of Italy.

THE RT. HON. LORD WEIR,
Sec. of State and Pres. of Council, Air Ministry.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR HUGH TRENCHARD,
Com.-in-Chief, Independent Air Force.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. SYKES,
Chief of the Air Staff.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Great Britain.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR GODFREY PAINE,
Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. BRANCKER,
Master-Gen. of Personnel, Royal Air Force.

RT. HON. SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES,
National Service (now L.G.B.).

THE RT. HON. DR. C. ADDISON, M.P.,
Minister of Reconstruction.

RT. HON. SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS,
Minister of Blockade.

THE HON. ROBERT LANSING,
United States Secretary of State.

The task of bringing the war to a triumphant conclusion for the cause of the Allies has been one to which great numbers of people have contributed in their various capacities. The men whose portraits appear above have all played a prominent part in the final act of the great drama. It would obviously be impossible here to give details regarding the activities even of this comparatively small group of representative leaders. It must suffice to say that, in all the Allied countries, everyone, high and low, has worked and endured to the end with single purpose, all doing their very best towards the common cause. An eloquent tribute to the countries associated with us against the Central Powers was paid

PROMINENT IN THE FINAL PHASE OF THE GREAT WAR.

F. R. James, and Baldwin; Portrait of General Trenchard Drawn by Francis Dodd.

RT. HON. SIR J. P. MACLAY, BT.,
Shipping Controller.

THE RT. HON. JOHN HODGE, M.P.,
Minister of Pensions.

THE RT. HON. WALTER LONG, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ADMIRAL SIR ROGER KEYES,
Commanding the Dover Patrol.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT FRENCH,
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE EARL OF DERBY,
British Ambassador to France.

THE RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Minister of Munitions.

COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE,
Special Representative of the U.S.A.

THE EARL OF READING,
Lord Chief Justice; Ambassador to U.S.A.

THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES, M.P.,
Food Controller.

THE RT. HON. EDWARD SHORTT, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE RT. HON. LORD ROBERT CECIL,
Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

M. ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS,
Prime Minister of Greece.

by Mr. Balfour, as Foreign Secretary, in proposing the toast of "The Allies," at the Guildhall Banquet. "Our Allies," he said, "are to be found in every quarter of the globe, and the forces, physical and moral, which have brought about the triumph of right are not drawn from any narrow area. They cover and represent the civilised world." The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, in replying, spoke of the wonderful way in which the Allied Powers have co-operated. "Our alliance," he well said, "presents the spectacle—very rare, and possibly unique in history—of perfect union in our military effort and in the aims which we are pursuing."

LADIES' NEWS.

THE time is coming when our young Princess of the Royal House of Windsor is to have her good time. We shall have a season in London next year. One takes Mark Twain's advice about any foreshadowing of what it will be like: the future will not be quite as the past. Princess Mary loves dancing, as does the Queen, whose favourite exercise it ever was. Her Royal Highness has expressed her desire to travel, and therein will be her chief pleasure, according to the opinion of those who know her best. In common with girls of other ranks in life, the war period has proved a complete break in social amenities for our young Princess. If she has lost a lot she has also learned a lot, and social amusements will take for her, as for all young people, a more reasonable proportion of their lives. Therefore a far more enjoyable one: pleasure is elusive to chase—but oh, so delightful when it arrives at will!

"Neck or nothing" might be the motto of the hour so far as street dress is concerned. This portion of our frame, which for years has been left bare and exposed to wind and weather, is now being wrapped to the ears, and over, in furs or woolly collars. The puzzle is not to find the wherewithal to cover up necks, but to find neck enough to accommodate the depth of collar which fashion decrees. Women are not all swan-like in this respect, and the only way in which matters can be arranged for those who are not is to invade the province of the back and have the collars set very low down into that part of the coat or cape. Doubtless fashion is a prophetess, and is preparing necks to be once more a white and satin-textured background for jewels, and a pretty *raison d'être* for evening dress. They have become so weather-beaten through their long term of exposure that some cossetting is necessary.

We can get no further than longing looks at the fruit-shops these days. It is not only the grapes that are sour to those whose war-purses are only moderately full, but all the other fruit; also the nuts, which do not cost more to produce. Adding insult to injury, the medical fraternity say that we catch up and develop the 'flu germ more easily because we have not eaten, and do not eat, enough fresh fruit. One doesn't know what to do about it—there will certainly be no money for War Bonds if one eats fruit! There is a way, and a pleasant one too—Eno's Fruit Salts. They are not of a price unattainable, and they supply the elements of fresh fruits to our blood. It is a fact that many people who have imbibed Eno for a long time regularly have had no 'flu. The dear doctors have to say something, and they have said very many things about the cause of the 'flu fiend catching such a firm hold—so many that if we believed three-quarters of them, and acted on the advice, we could assuredly do nothing else. 'Flu apart, Eno's is a nice, clean, pleasant drink, and it undoubtedly does make the internal wheels go round easily.

AN UP-TO-DATE PROMENADE COSTUME.

Made of golden-brown velours and trimmed with fitch fur and a tortoiseshell-and-gold filigee button, this costume shows the new long straight lines so becoming to a svelte figure.

Sir Dyce Duckworth is a broad-minded man, and of wide experience. He admires whole-heartedly the work done for the nation by women in replacing men. At the same time, he looks upon it as emergency work, and deplores continuance of it when the emergency is past. As a doctor, he says with decision that women cannot do the work of men, and that only doctors know how many have broken down under the strain of trying. This he said at a meeting last week of the Co-operation Committee of Navy and Army Male Nurses. Women had largely to take the place of these men, who had, of course, joined up. Even in the profession most truly womanly there were cases that only men attendants could adequately deal with. There can be no doubt that Sir Dyce is right; but when he hopes that women will keep to their homes when peace comes, we must remember how many will have no homes—also how many will have to be bread-winners. Of course, he did not go into the question deeply, but, even superficially, let us hope that men will do hard work, and leave selling ribbons, waiting at restaurants, and many other feminine occupations which they have followed, to our sex, and that they will be better paid and the conditions be more comfortable for women.

The Queen's first inspection of a Guard of Honour was during the illness of the King, after his accident in France, when she fulfilled one or two military engagements in his stead. Last week her Majesty in a business-like way inspected the Guard of Honour formed of a dozen girls from each of the women's Services. They were drawn up at the entrance to the Headquarters of the London Scottish, Buckingham Gate, and the occasion was an invitation specimen entertainment to show the lines on which thousands will be given throughout the country when the Services are at work. The artists were nearly all the girls or their officers, and they showed decided and varied talent. The Queen was quite pleased, and spoke of the necessity for healthy amusement to vary the monotony of work. It would be a great help if residents in the neighbourhoods of camps, aerodromes, and naval bases would remember the women officers, or administrators, in their hospitalities. Often they are very lonely and dull, and would immensely appreciate just such kindness as is shown to men officers.

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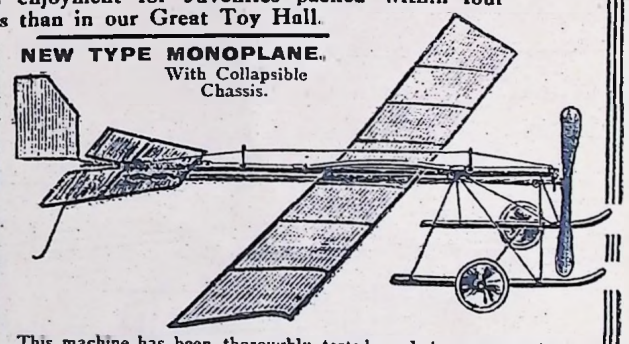

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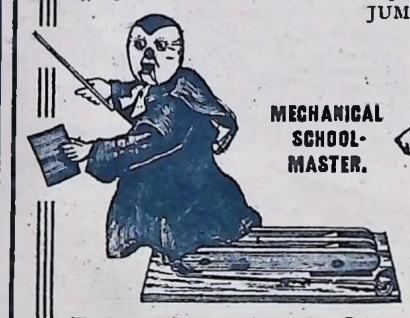

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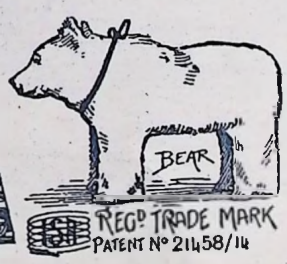

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(as illustration).

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,, 18 ,,	,, 16 ,,		15/11
,, 21 ,,	,, 14 ,,		21/6
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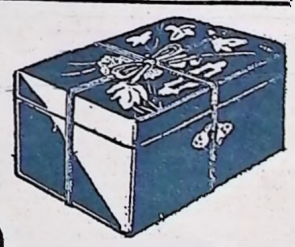

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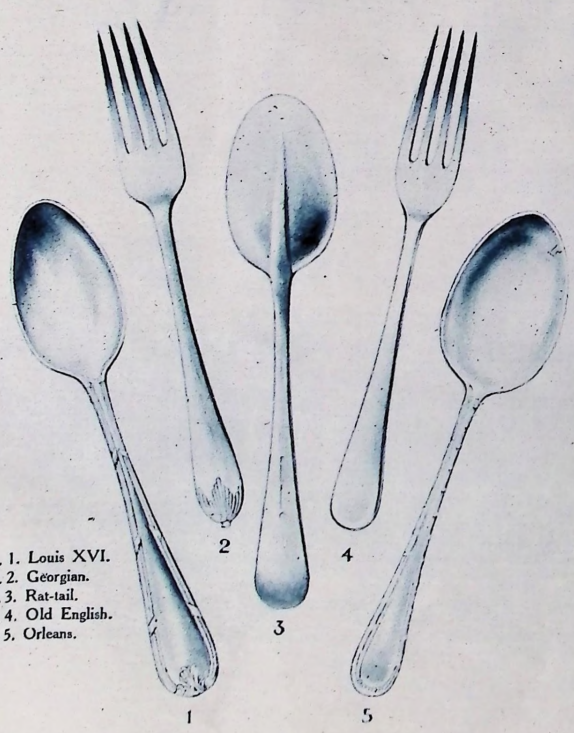

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THE WORLD OF FLIGHT:

IMPROVING OUR AIRCRAFT.

By C. G. GREY, Editor of "The Aeroplane."

IT has already been pointed out in several quarters that the greatest danger of "Peace Talk," and the consequent raising of the idea that the war was nearly over, was that it might cause a slackening of effort to win the war. This effect does not follow where troops in the field are affected, for the result, so far as they are concerned, is to convince them that the enemy feels beaten, and thus they are roused to fresh offensive efforts in the hopes of securing complete victory before the coming of peace stays their hand. The troops, and the air forces which work with them, are freed from the feeling that it is always necessary to keep "a little bit up their sleeves" for possible defensive action, and so they are able to let themselves go "all out" in attack. To this extent a Peace Offensive on the part of the enemy is all in favour of the Allies. But the danger comes in at home. If the workers in munition factories (including aircraft factories) and those in more responsible positions who are charged with the production of munitions (including aircraft) had once got it firmly into their heads that the war would be over by Christmas, or over by June, or over by this time next year even, there would have been the danger of their ceasing their efforts to produce to the utmost (so far as the workers are concerned) and of their ceasing to trouble about new and improved kinds of munitions (as concerns those in higher positions).

FOR QUICK TRANSIT: A FIELD-GUN IN A MOTOR-LORRY.
Official Photograph.

So far, for all Germany's protestations of willingness to accept an honourable peace, there seemed nothing to disprove the theory that the whole Peace Offensive was a very clever scheme to get the German Army back to the Meuse or the Rhine—minus, perhaps, half-a-million or a million inferior troops who had been thrown away in rear-guard actions during the retreat. With the remaining four or five million troops, on a shortened line, doubtless the German High Command hoped to stall off the Allies' attacks on Germany itself, and so to wear out the patience of the Allied peoples till they forced their Governments into making a peace which would be satisfactory to Germany.

AT A RIVER CROSSING ON THE WESTERN FRONT: HAULING A STUBBORN MULE ASHORE.
Official Photograph.

Now evidently any slackening of effort at home, and especially any slackening of the effort to produce new and improved types of aircraft, would have played into the hands of the enemy, in that it would have increased the difficulty of the armies in the field in breaking down Germany's last defence—and, on the other hand, would tend to wear out the patience of the people at home. If it had become necessary to enter into a new phase of the war, in which our armies found themselves battering against the rock walls of the Rhine, then it is evident that aircraft would be of greater importance than ever before. They would be still more important in directing massed heavy artillery of the Allied armies; they would be still more important in keeping the German aircraft from interfering with our operations; and, above all else, they would have been more important in carrying war into Germany over the heads of the German Army. Recently there have come into operation several new types of German aeroplanes which, although not the equals in performance of the pick of the British aeroplanes, are considerably better for their various purposes than anything which the Germans have possessed hitherto. Which shows that, for all their Peace Talk, the German aeronautical authorities had not ceased to strive for new and improved types of aeroplanes. They, at any rate, seem resolved to go on improving whether the war is over to-morrow or was likely to go on for years to come. Therefore it is evident that, although 1919 is to be a year of peace and not of intensified war, we must go on improving our aircraft.

One is moved thus to emphasise the need for improvement because of the over-optimistic opinions

[Continued overleaf.

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Globéol is therefore an invaluable blood-forming and nerve-strengthening tonic. It overcomes the most obstinate cases of anæmia, owing to its close affinity to the blood, while it is free from the disadvantages of the majority of ferruginous medicaments (digestive disorders, constipation, discolouration of the teeth, etc.).

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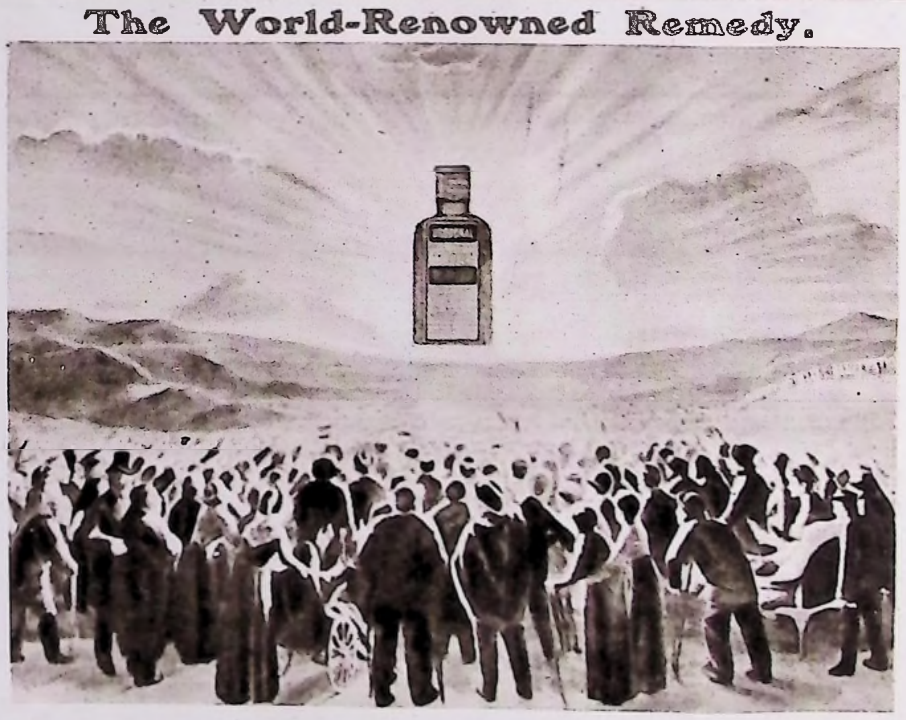

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A MINOR TRAGEDY

By ESTELLE.

"DON'T desert me, Clara," I begged, as my friend rose to go; "that odious Mrs. Hammerton is coming, and I don't feel equal to tackling her alone."

"Sorry," replied she, "but I 've got a committee meeting. Just tell me that recipe of yours for a shampoo once again—sallax, smallax, what's the name of the stuff?"

"Stallax," I replied. "It 's best to rub a little olive-oil into your scalp before washing your hair. You needn't rinse it afterwards—isn't that a joy? It 's just the thing to keep that fair hair of yours the same colour, and to make it look 'like a poet's dream.'"

"That settles it; if you get romantic, I won't stop a minute. Bye-bye, Mabel—thanks, awfully." With that she left me.

I was not pleased to hear Mrs. Hammerton ushered in. I am not fond of Mrs. Hammerton, who has "risen" in life, and proclaims it by an atrociously patronising manner. Moreover, it always distresses me (I am not a nice person) to see a person with a coarse, wrinkled skin, and neglected, faded hair, wearing ultra-fashionable clothes.

"Ha-ow do you do? Dreadful weathah we are having, are we not?" she drawled out as I poured out tea. "Ha-owevah do you keep so wol-looking. Of course, *you've* nothing to do."

I am just recovering from a breakdown caused by two years in an aeroplane factory. I felt my temper rising. The conversation dragged on; then I bethought me of my knitting. I went upstairs to fetch it, and was some time in finding it.

When I returned to the drawing-room I heard a strange sound, like sobbing, and to my utter amazement I found Mrs. Hammerton in *tears*. It was so unexpected, so utterly unlike, that I could only stammer out—

"Don't—oh, please don't; isn't there anything I can do—oh, what is the matter?"

She calmed down soon, and blurted out in a manner which was quite unlike her former patronising way—

"I c-can't help it. I must tell someone—it 's just this. When I married John I was a good-looking girl, though you wouldn't think it now; but we 've been through some hard times together, and my looks went years ago. John 's just as kind to me, and now we 've got money he gives me all the pretty things I used to hanker after when I was young. But I look a silly, ugly, old fool in them—I won't go to a beauty-doctor and be giggled over. I can't tell John—he wouldn't understand."

I soothed her, and I said—

"Dear Mrs. Hammerton, you mustn't worry, you really mustn't. If you 'll let me be hatefully rude and interfering, I think I can tell you a few ordinary home recipes which will make all the difference to your looks. You 've obviously been pretty, but you 've lost the freshness and smoothness of your skin, and the thickness and brightness of your hair, two things without which Venus herself would be very plain. You suffer from enlarged pores, too, which cause blackheads. If you went to an American beauty specialist you would probably be 'skinned,' a painful process which would remove the outer, soiled skin, and leave the new, clear complexion underneath exposed. The principle of 'skinning' is sound, but there are three objections—the pain and unsightliness of the process, the expense, and the fact that the treatment necessitates one laying up for several weeks. The only safe way to adopt this principle without its unpleasantness is to obtain some mercolised wax from the chemist's and smear it lightly over the face and neck, washing it off in the morning with warm water. The curious property of this wax is that it absorbs the soiled particles of the outer skin painlessly and invisibly, leaving the new skin underneath free to breathe. It can be used as often as required, and the cost is trivial. Blackheads are always disfiguring, so, having cured the ones you have, you must prevent others from forming. Blackheads are caused by enlarged pores, and generally form round the mouth and nose, where the pores are always more open. Enlarged pores also cause undue 'shininess' by excessive oily secretion, and they make the skin look coarse. For this purpose stymol is recommended. Dissolve a tablet in water; it will make a lovely effervescent lotion which will loosen any existing blackheads and prevent others from forming by gently closing the enlarged pores. Of course, it also makes a wonderful improvement in the texture of your skin.

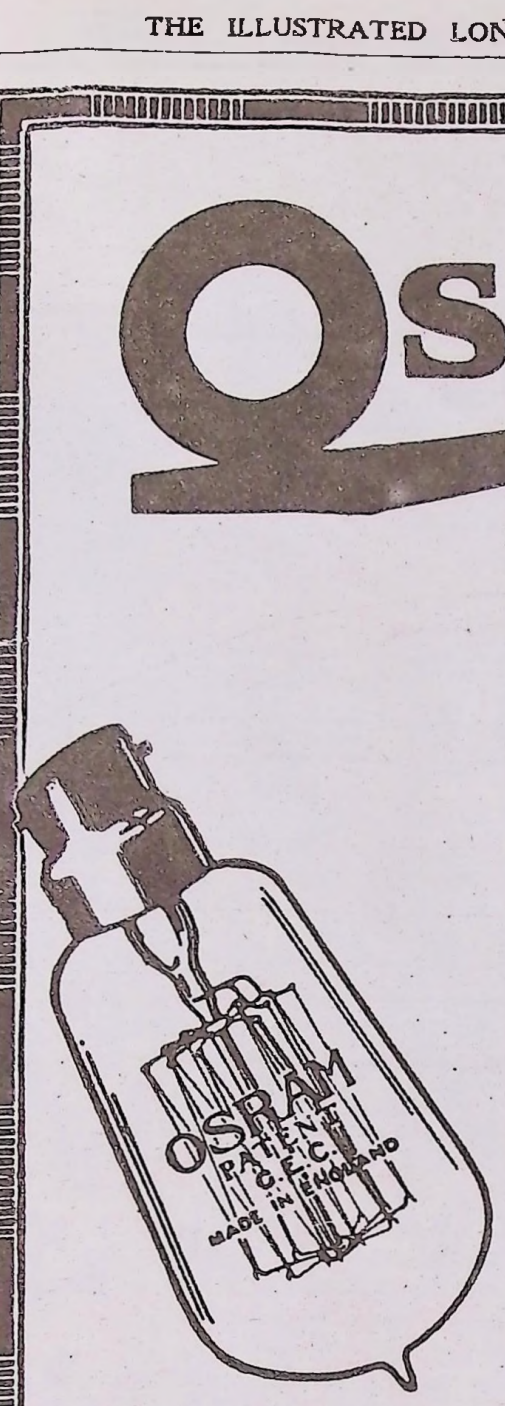
"Now you need a lotion to protect your complexion and to give it a lovely 'finish.' Powder is absurdly expensive; the cheaper kinds contain many harmful things. If you obtain some cleminite and mix it with water, and apply a little with the finger-tips, your skin will keep the delicious 'peach-like' look for hours. If you feel tempted to rouge—my advice Don't—powdered colliandum looks absolutely natural, and doesn't hurt your skin a bit.

"Do I know anything to bring back the colour to your hair? Let me see—I think the best thing would be to get 3 oz. of bay-rum and mix it with 2 oz. of tammalite. Apply it with a clean tooth-brush. It 's a marvellous tonic, and your hair will gradually regain its natural colour, besides growing thicker and stronger. Yes, I always shampoo with stallax."

Mrs. Hammerton listened with almost painful intentness, and at last she said—

"I 'll try every one of your notions, Mrs. summers, and I can't thank you enough. If I ever look a quarter as pretty as you, I 'll think myself lucky."

Osram G.E.C.



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Escaped! Adventures in German Captivity. By WALLACE ELLISON. 6s. net.

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Sister Matty & Company: A Mixed Lot. By ROBERT HOLMES, Author of "Walter Greenway." 6s. net.

Mr. Holmes's record of "Walter Greenway" has proved one of the most remarkable documents of the War. In his new book he portrays other episodes of remarkable characters with whom his work as police-court missioner brought him in touch.

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The Princess's Tragedy. By SYDNEY C. GRIER. 6s. net.

To middle-aged readers this story of a British Princess at a German Court will recall one of the most poignant political dramas of the last century. The Author has succeeded better than any other living writer in making history the handmaid of fiction.

Jaunty Jock. By NEIL MUNRO. 6s. net.

Mr. Munro is one of our greatest masters of English—or should we say British?—prose. His new book may be called a companion volume to "The Lost Pibroch," which for many years has held high place amongst modern classics.

Battle Days. By ARTHUR FETTERLESS, Author of "Gog." 6s. net.

"Gog" was said by the *Spectator* to be "one of the very best" of last year's War Stories. In it Arthur Fetterless presented in the form of fiction an extraordinarily realistic picture of The Front.

"Battle Days" is its natural successor. It may be termed "fiction" in the same sense that "Gog" was fiction—that is to say, all characters, names of places, trenches, etc., are fictitious; but, nevertheless, the whole is created out of the life and incident at the Front which the Author has experienced and seen. The thousands who read "Gog" will be eager to read "Battle Days."

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Continued.]

which one has heard expressed by a good many people who are more or less concerned with or interested in aircraft. Some seemed to be of the opinion that, as our aviators in the field had so decidedly the upper hand of the enemy, it would only be necessary to increase the quantity of aeroplanes and engines commensurately with the growing number of pilots, and that we should be all right. This point of view is, of course, very comforting to the manufacturer who is out to make huge war-profits. He has all his tools and jigs and dies ready to produce aeroplanes or engines of a certain type, and increasing output is merely a matter of more hands and new buildings and a few more machine-tools. Without much trouble he could increase his output—and his profits—very considerably, and at the same time persuade his conscience that he was really helping to win the war.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THE 380-MM. GUN OF CHIGNOLLES.
Official Photograph.

A similar outlook is not uncommon among Government officials in departments concerned with production. The more the material which is produced through the efforts of a given department the greater is the credit due, naturally, to the officials of that department.

Human nature being what it is, one cannot be surprised that some manufacturers of aircraft, and some officials concerned with aircraft, regard change of type—which is a necessary concomitant of improvement of aircraft—as disastrous. In the one case, it means new tools, jigs, and dies, reorganisation of production, and temporary reduction of output—and profits. In the other, it means reduction of output only—but reduction of output may mean loss of *kudos*. Consequently, constant changes of type are apt to be unpopular.

Yet it is almost a commercial axiom that the most successful manufacturer is not he who merely produces the greatest output, but he who can change his factory quickest from one product to another in order to catch the market. The "market" in aircraft at the front has been constantly changing, thanks to enemy versatility; and so it behoved us to keep changing also, not merely with the enemy, but as long before him as possible. And it is easily demonstrable that throughout the war the best British aeroplanes have always been a year ahead of the best German machines, so there was no difficulty about keeping ahead. Even if peace had been delayed for a further three months, or six months, then the need for changes and improvements in aircraft would have been just as great as if the war had gone on for another ten years. And it is the prime duty of aircraft manufacturers and official people alike to introduce new types as quickly as possible.

In the first place, it is obvious that whatever Government may come into power after the war must of necessity cut down expenditure on war material to a minimum. In the second place, it is equally obvious—except to Peace Cranks and Conscientious Objectors—that the command of the air is as necessary to the continued existence of the British Empire as is the command of the sea. Therefore, if our air fleet after the war is to be cut down, it is necessary that it shall be of the highest efficiency and composed of the very newest and best aeroplanes and engines.

USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PART OF THE HINDENBURG LINE: AN ENEMY CONCRETE-MAKING MACHINE.—[*Official Photograph.*]

It is also obvious that after the war there will be precious little public money available for the purchase of experimental aircraft. Therefore it is necessary for the experimentation to be done now that the war has stopped, so that the few aircraft which will be ordered for the Royal Air Force after the war shall be of the most advanced types in the world.

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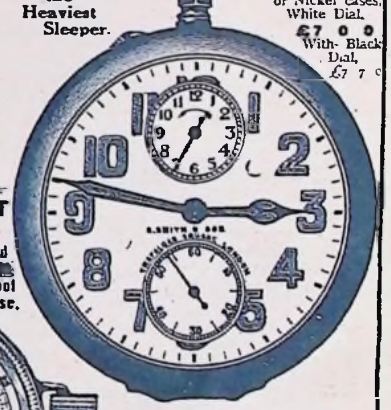
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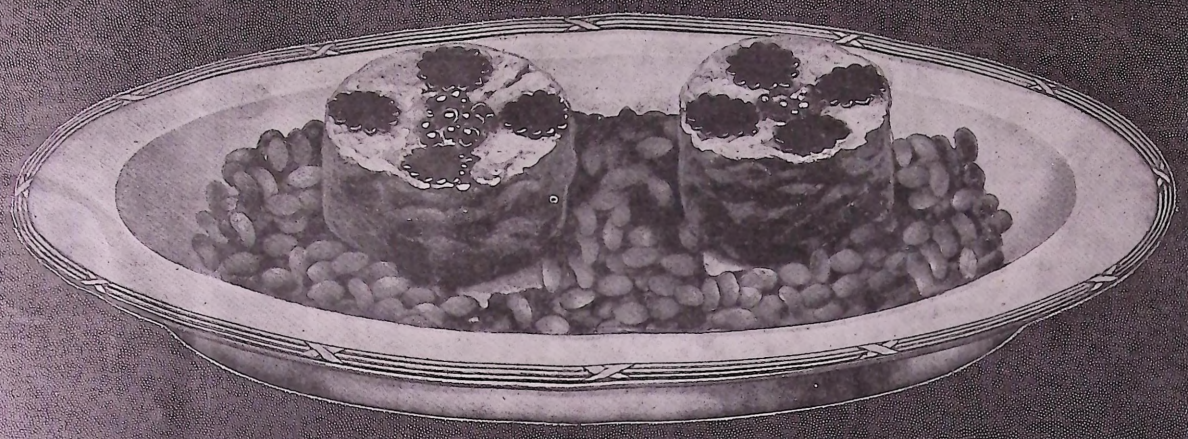

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Ingredients:—1½ lbs. macaroni; 2 ozs. grated cheese; 2 ozs. flour; ½-pint milk; pepper and salt; 1 lb. haricot beans; 2 eggs; 2 ozs. margarine; 4 teaspoonfuls of OXO; 1 onion.

Method of Preparation.—Cook the macaroni until tender; make a sauce in the following manner. Melt the margarine in a saucepan; stir in the flour; add the milk, and boil for five minutes. Cut the macaroni in pieces of about one inch; throw it into the sauce; season, and mix in the grated cheese. Allow the mixture to cool and then add the two eggs *well beaten*. Place in a well-greased basin or mould and bake for thirty minutes.

The haricot beans should be soaked overnight and cooked until tender. Chop the onion and fry lightly; strain the beans (saving the liquor); dissolve 4 teaspoonfuls of OXO in some of the liquor the beans were cooked in, add the onion and beans, and season nicely. When the macaroni is firm turn out on a dish and pour the prepared beans round.

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WAR AND THE WORD-MAKER.

By E. B. Osborn.

IN his famous little book, "On the Study of Words," Archbishop Trench begins one of his chapters with the lines of Keats, "Some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken," in order to convey to his readers some glint of "the feeling wherewith we watch the rise above the horizon of words, destined it may be to shine for ever as luminaries in the moral and intellectual heaven above us." The philologist's feeling of joy and wonderment, I find, is also shared by little children when they discover a new word—the longer the better—in the casual conversation of grown-up people. My own tiny daughter is a joyous collector of "bigormous" words, which she unexpectedly introduces into her nursery talk, to the amusement and amazement of her elders, and deals out with the punctilious accuracy admired by Gladstone in the late Charles Lister's pronunciation of "ornithorhyncus." Charles Lister was only four years old when he first met the old, hawk-eyed statesman, and told him the names of the most abstruse beasts in his favourite picture-book—and they parted on terms of mutual esteem, for the wise little boy afterwards said that the distinguished visitor seemed a very intelligent man.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT: HIGHLANDERS COMING OVER A RAILWAY BRIDGE AFTER IT HAD BEEN BLOWN UP BY THE GERMANS.—[*Official Photograph.*]

The war has not changed the dictionaries as it has changed the map of the world. But many new and strange words and phrases have swum into our ken since it began, and some of these are destined to remain in the language as memorials of the world-wide struggle now coming to a just conclusion. It is surprising how little our singularly inclusive tongue has been affected by previous wars. "Napoleon," as the name of a petty card-game, and "Wellington," as the name of a discarded form of boot, are the only memorials in English of the tremendous war in which England saved herself by her efforts and Europe by her example. The war of Italian liberation is remembered in the forgotten name "Garibaldi" of a kind of blouse which was originally red—like the shirts worn by the members of Garibaldi's forlorn hope. A glaring aniline dye discovered in 1859 was called "magenta" after a battle which was then a fresh crimson stain on the scroll of history. "Commandeer" seems the memorial word of the South African War; but old Army officers still say that a superseded leader has been "stellenbosched," Stellenbosch being the district to which the failures in Kaffir wars were officially relegated.

Since the whole nation, women as well as men, was deeply engaged in the recent war, an unprecedented number of war words have been added to the language. For example, there are all the winged words of the air fighters—"zoom," "quirk," "stall," "streamline," "rumpty," "flip," and many others, some of which are already passing out of the category of illuminated slang, bright with delight from within. "Blighty," "conchies," "Waac," "camouflage," "defeatist," "Cuthbert," "strafe," "funk-hole," "profiteering," and "Bolshevism" are other bits of crystallised history which, even if they fall out of popular parlance, will still exist in a corner of the complete dictionary—as weather-worn grave-stones remain in disused churchyards. And old phrases employed in a new sense, such as the poetical "going west," will survive as themes of the philologist's wonderment. Yet, as time goes on, even the best-remembered of these war terms will be lost like a scattering of raindrops in the vast ocean of English speech. In far days to come the philosopher of words will ask how it came about that the giant events in which we were involved, "Thundering like ramping hosts of warrior horse," should serve but "To throw that thin faint line upon the shore"? Nothing, perhaps, so clearly shows that the resort to arms is an anachronism than the fact that a religious or even an artistic movement creates more new words than the greatest agony of world-warfare.

Women will take the great majority in favour of their admission to membership of Parliament as a chivalrous acknowledgment from men of what women have done and are doing in the Empire's time of stress. It by no means follows that many women will appear in the House of Commons; with the acknowledgment of their right to be represented there by members of their own sex they will be well content. It will be a distinct benefit to have some women of experience to steer Bills through which bear upon questions closely affecting children.

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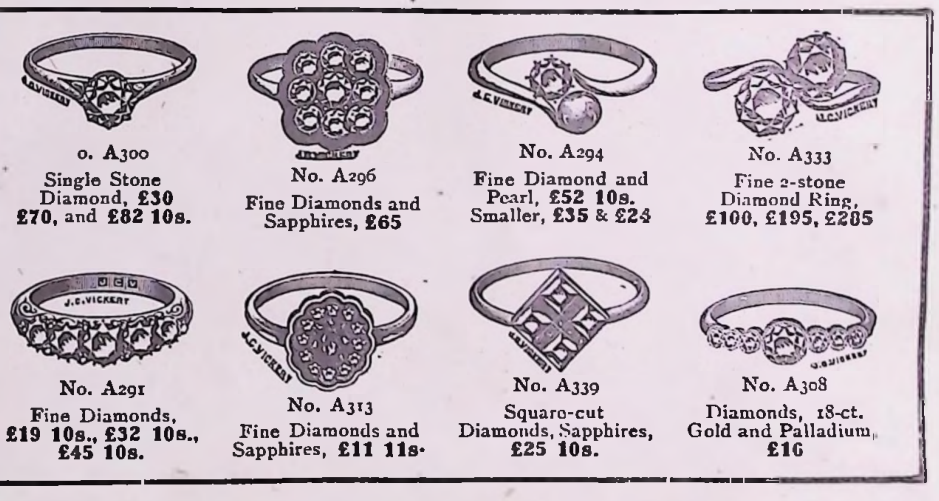

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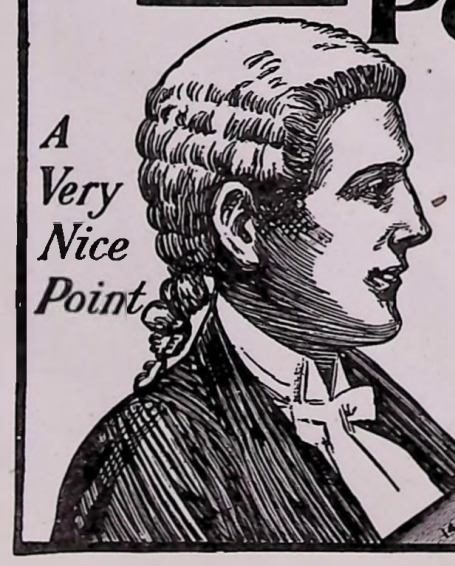

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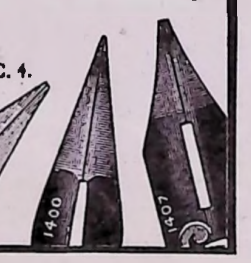

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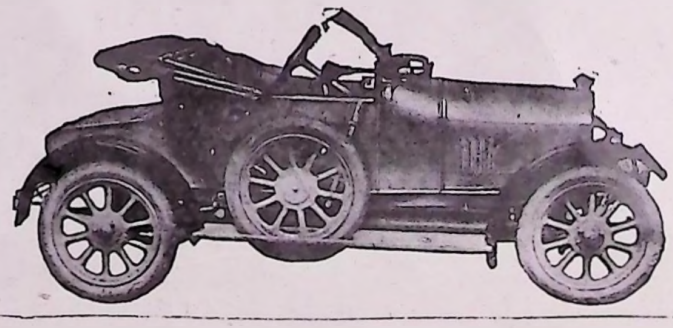

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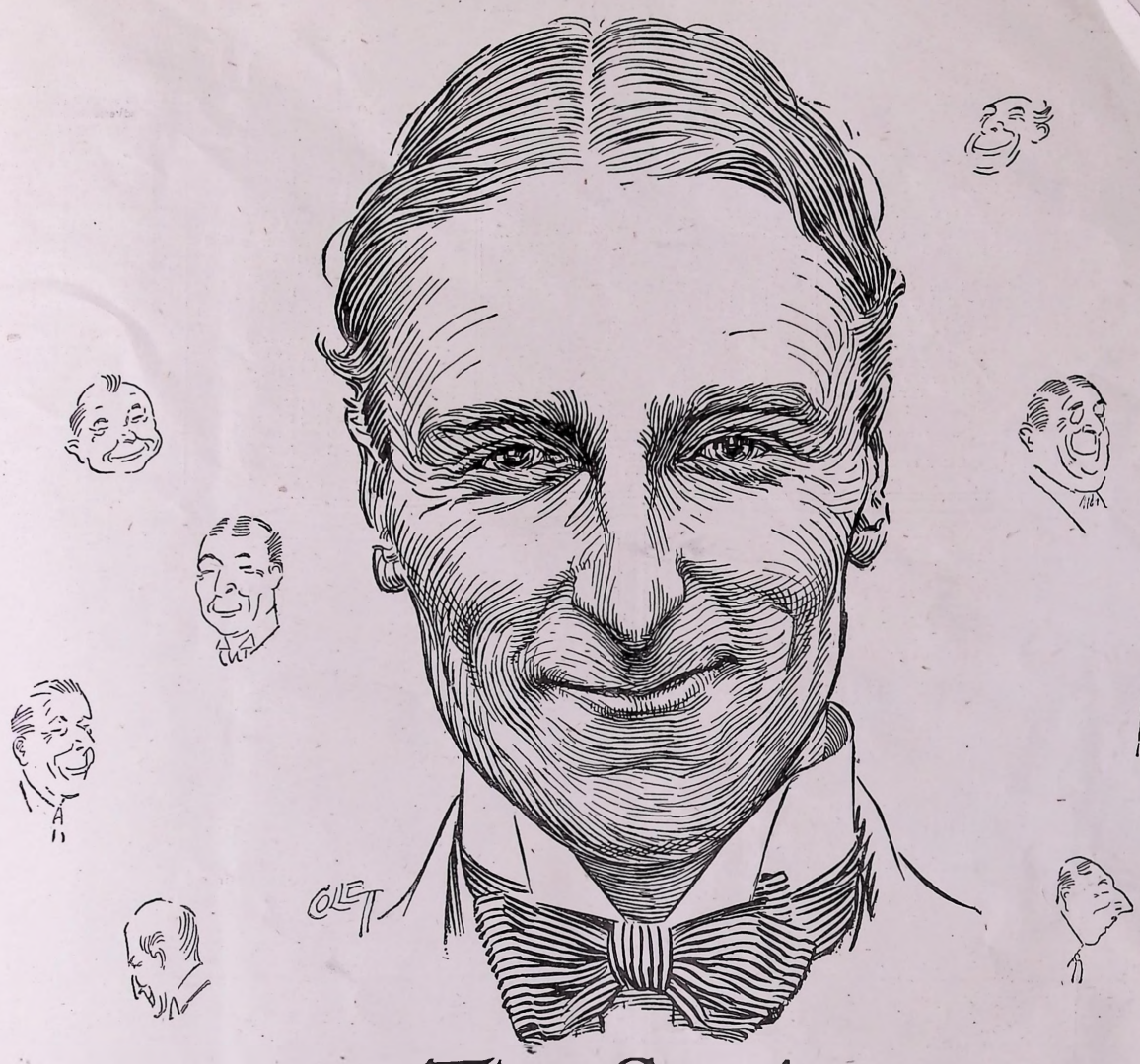

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DON'T pretend to "enjoy bad health"! It's "agin Nature"—and anything that is against Nature is the negation of well-being, the only state which Nature countenances and which it is her constant purpose to establish and maintain.

You need not even try to "grin and bear it", heroic though such fortitude may be. Smile—and keep smiling: in other words—Be fit!

Get fit and keep fit! Fitness—mental and bodily well-being—is a state which every man, woman and child owes it to the Empire in the great days coming to achieve. As the Prime Minister has told us, we cannot have an A 1 Empire with a C 3 population—yet, as the grading of the nation's manhood has shown, out of every 1000 men of military age over 50 per cent are more or less unfit.

To what a mass of suffering this unfitness must, in the aggregate, amount! How hard for those who suffer to keep smiling—until they realise that nine times out of the ten they suffer needlessly, that it is not disease which is the matter with them but *irregularity of habit*, and the train of ills that irregularity of habit brings. Then they smile—first, in self-pity; afterwards, when they have found relief, in sheer light-hearted joy.

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Safely, surely, steadily the Kruschen Habit is helping to regrade the manhood and womanhood of the Empire. Thanks to Kruschen Salts, the C 3 man of yesterday—the man whose fate it was to "grin and bear it"—is an A 1 man to-day; the C 3 woman—she who piously pretended to "enjoy bad health"—becomes an A 1 woman, the mother or mother-to-be of A 1 girls and boys. Small wonder that they smile—these men and women of the Kruschen Army.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

J F KING (Margate).—We regret we have no space for such contributions. Problems of four and five moves deep are not looked at nowadays. We thank you all the same.

H GODDARD.—We cannot reply by post. In any case, a problem of five moves is of no use to us.

J PAUL TAYLOR.—Your problem fails after B takes P (ch).

A M SPARKE.—You have overlooked Black's defence of 1. R to Kt 3rd.

F W PINNES (Aberdeen).—We cannot refer to the position at the moment, but if you will look again at the problem you will find it correct in every particular.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3791 received from Alta Club (Salt Lake City); of No. 3793 from J B Camara (Madeira) and C W Moore (Nova Scotia); of No. 3794 from R F Morris (Sherbrooke, Canada) and Frank W Pinnes, M.D. (Aberdeen); of No. 3795 from J Isaacson (Liverpool) and G S Sharp (Birmingham); of No. 3796 from E M Vicars (Norwich), R G Bennett (B.E.F., France), F Ball (B.E.F., France), C C Haviland (Frimley Green), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), Peter Maclean (Ross-on-Wye), E J Gibbs (Upton Manor), Jacob Verrill (Rodmell), C Turner (Staines), and J Isaacson (Liverpool).

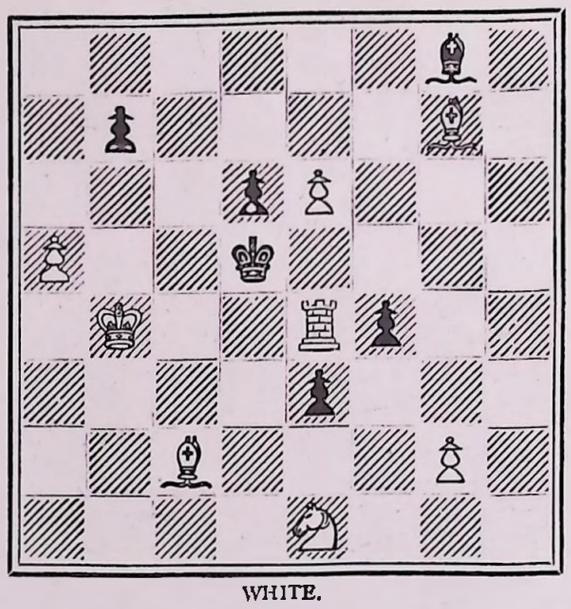
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3797 received from J C Stockhouse (Torquay), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J Fowler, A H H (Bath), H Goddard, and H F Brock (Devonport).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3796.—BY F. W. ANDREW.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to B sq	Any move
2. Mate accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 3798.—BY G. STILLINGFLEET-JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Pittsburgh Chess Club between Messrs. BOWERS and DOLDE.

(*Centre Counter-Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr B.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P takes P	Q takes P
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q takes P
5. B to K 3rd	Q takes Q
6. R takes Q	B to Q 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	

The course of the opening is a novel one, but it serves to accentuate the objection to this particular defence that it leaves little more than a draw to be hoped for.

7.	P to K 3rd
8. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th
9. R takes B	

A spirited effort to secure an advantage, which at any rate puts life into the subsequent play.

9.	K takes R
10. Kt to K 5 (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. Kt tks Kt (ch)	P takes Kt
12. B takes P	B takes Kt (ch)
13. P takes B	R to Kt sq
14. Castles	R to Kt 3rd

Wisely offering back the exchange

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)

in face of the combined action of the two adverse Bishops.

15. B to B 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
16. B to Q 4th (ch)	P to K 4th
17. B takes R	R P takes B
18. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd
19. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
20. B to R 4th	Kt to B 4th
21. R to K sq (ch)	K to B 3rd
22. R to K B sq	K to Kt 4th
23. B to Q 7th	Kt to Q 3rd
24. P to Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
25. P to K R 4 (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
26. P to Q B 4th	R to Q sq
27. B to K 6th	

The position is here what is the logical outcome of the opening—a draw, but White now, by this and his next move, blunders away a piece, and with it the game.

27.	R to K sq
28. R to K sq	K to B 3rd
29. P to Q B 5th	P takes P
30. R to Q R sq	R takes B

White resigns.

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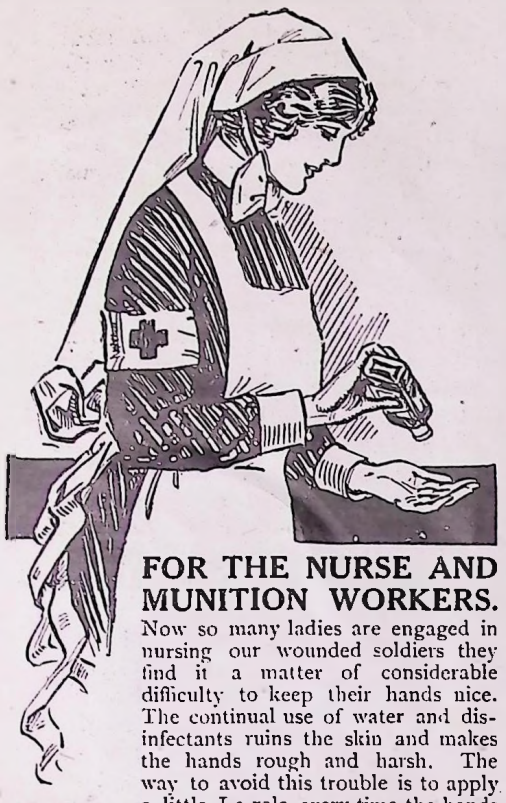

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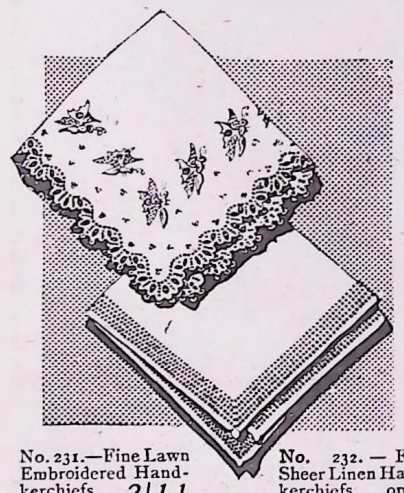

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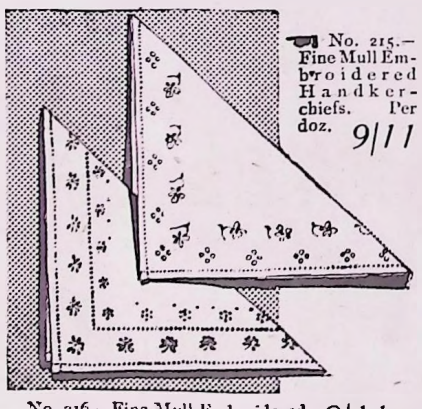

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To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Co addressed to the Cl*

J F KING (Margate).—W Problems of four and f thank you all the s

H GODDARD.—We c move is of no u

J PAUL TAYLOR

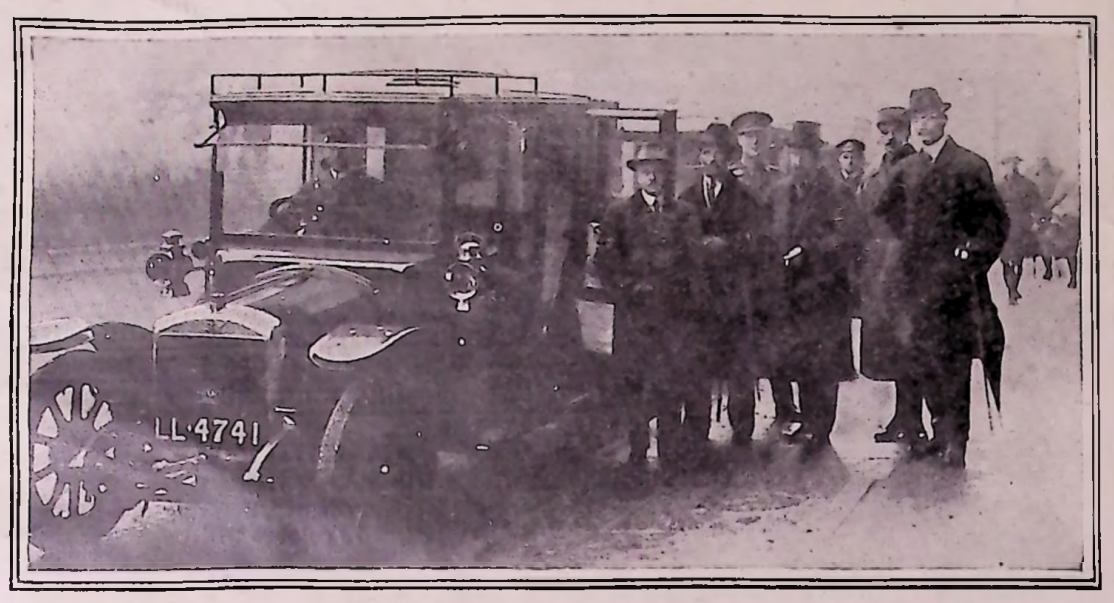
A M SPARKE.—

F W PINNES (

CORRECT

Lake

hear that, after all, the negotiations regarding a fusion of interests of the R.A.C. and A.A. There have been standings, as I said there is at least some may be removed and be arrived at in the very much to be hoped thing will come of it all. war we have got to put all and institutions on a com- ew footing. To go back to the methods of pre-war days will at all. Competition is an ex- ent thing in its way; and, while we were in process of building up the great automobile movement, it well served its purpose by keeping our institutions up to the mark and causing them to seek ever new ways of attracting membership. It has given us all the advantages these institutions now hold out as the equivalent of our subscriptions, and it is hard to see where either the Club or the A.A. could better its organisation. But the trouble is—if it be a trouble—that each gives us practically the same advantages and facilities, so that in very many directions their work overlaps considerably, and there is a consequent waste of effort and of money. It is all very well to argue that each has a right to spend its funds in the way that seems best to itself. That was an argument that went well enough in the old days before the war; but now, when economy and efficiency must be the order of the day, we shall have to revise all these archaic methods. Let us take, for example, the road patrols of the two bodies. Before the war it was a very common sight to see an R.A.C. patrol and an A.A. scout standing together at some fixed point, each saluting the occupants of cars carrying the badge peculiar to his own institution and each engaged on identically the same work, except that the peculiar charge of either was to try to persuade the casual wayfarer who inquired that Codlin was the friend rather than Short. Then each of these bodies had undertaken the essential work of trying to improve hotel accommodation, and each sent its inspectors down to look at hotels all over the country. When an hotel was approved by the one, it followed almost as a matter of course that, being one of the best in the town, it received the *cachet* of the other. Naturally, this meant that two persons, or two committees, duplicated the work of inspection, and money in addition was wasted in travelling and other expenses.



TOURING LONDON: FRENCH EDITORS AND THE AUSTIN CARS THEY ARE USING

A Working Agreement as Alternative.

It was so in many other directions. Work was done and expense incurred twice over to no particular purpose. I do not think anyone could be found to defend the system of dual effort, and it is therefore quite clear that a complete change is both necessary and desirable. For my own part, I should like to see that

[*Continued overleaf.*

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Your very existence to-day is dependent upon the bravery of the British Merchant Seamen, who daily face enormous risks to ensure that you get your daily bread. Won't you show your gratitude by helping to provide for the dependants of those brave men who gave their lives in bringing you food, or by helping to provide for those who have broken under the stress and strain of war-time navigation?

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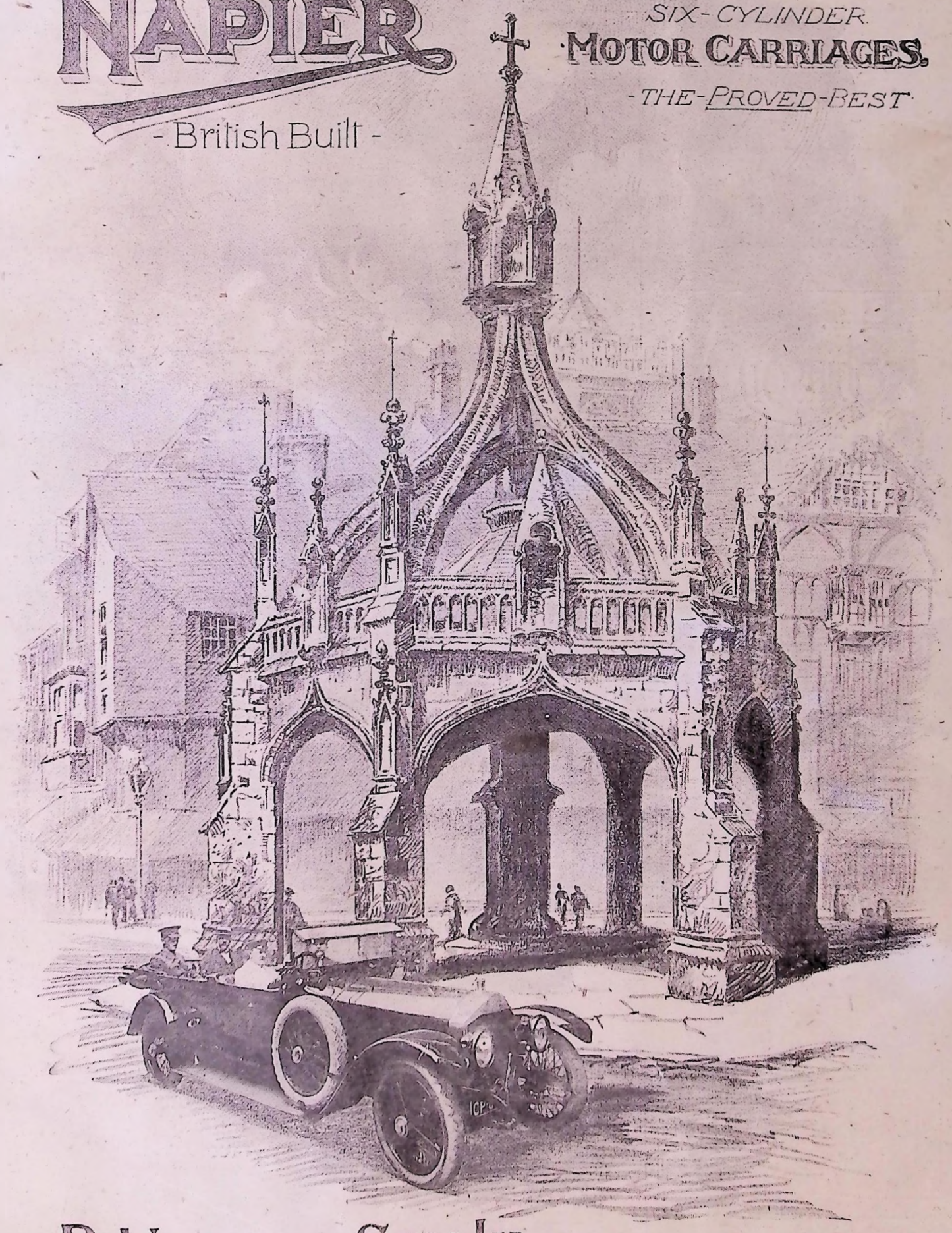

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